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Premier Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Cambodian Royal Council

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Cambodian Royal Council Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung received on August 18 the delegation of the Cambodian Royal Council visiting our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Keuk Kyheang, Chairman of the Cambodian Royal Council, and the delegation members Khieu Vann, General Secretary, and Los Saret and Oum Try, members, of the Cambodian Royal Council and That Seng Leng, Private Secretary of Chairman of the Cambodian Royal Council.

Also present there were Baek Nam Woon, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

On hand was Hav Bantheang, Charge d'Affairs ad Interim of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia to our country.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Algerian Information Ministry Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung received on August 11 the delegation of the Ministry of Information of Algeria.

Present there were all the members of the delegation headed by Messaoudi Aissa, technical councillor of the Ministry of Information of Algeria.

Also present was Jong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and responsible editor-in-chief of Rodong Shinmun.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Premier Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Ministry of Information of Algeria

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the U.A.R.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from Emile Derlin Zinsou, President of the Republic of Dahomey, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the national holiday of Dahomey.

✦ Major Jesus Montane Oropesa, head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba and the government economic, scientific and technical cooperation delegation of the Republic of Cuba which had been visiting Korea, sent a telegram to Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, leaving our country.

A message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and to the Korean people was unanimously adopted at a meeting of foreign students studying in Hungary, which was held on July 27. The message reads in full:

To Comrade KIM IL SUNG and to Korean People

Students of various countries studying in Hungary have held a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people on July 27, 1968, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

We the attendants of the meeting extend in the name of the peoples and students of the four continents of the world who are fighting for national independence and freedom, the warmest felicitations to Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the entire Korean people.

The United States unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The heroic Korean people won a great victory in the fierce battle between the world imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism and the world revolutionary forces. Thus, the U.S. imperialists tasted the beginning of ruin and the Korean people added lustre to the history of mankind.

The victory won by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War proved that if one fights against U.S. imperialism he can win.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying the policies of aggression and war, far from drawing a lesson from the serious defeat in the Korean war.

We are watching the machinations of U.S. imperialism to expand the war to Korea and the whole area of Asia to recover from the setback it is sustaining in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

We foreign students studying in Hungary resolutely denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

We support the Korean people who are always prepared to smash at every step the provocation of the United States.

We fully support the just stand and goal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for driving U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unifying their fatherland in an independent and peaceful way on a democratic principle.

We regard the armed struggle and all other patriotic struggle of the South Korean people as our own struggle. We, together with the progressive people of the whole world, are firmly convinced that in case U.S. imperialism provokes a new war, the Korean people who are implementing the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel to cope with the provocation of the United States will sweep away the aggressors from the territory of Korea and accomplish the unification of the country without fail under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Foreign Students Studying in Hungary

Budapest, July 27, 1968

A letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was unanimously adopted at a meeting of Asian, African and Latin-American students, postgraduates and workers in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, held on July 18.

The letter reads in full:

His Excellency KIM IL SUNG,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. Who Is the Outstanding Leader of the 40 Million Korean People

Esteemed Your Excellency Kim Il Sung,

We are happy to address this letter to you, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and, particularly, a great friend of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

We Asian, African and Latin-American students, postgraduates and workers studying and working in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, extend warmest, fraternal felicitations and greetings to you and, through you, to the heroic Korean people, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea provoked a brutal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 18 years ago under a prearranged plan and attempted to bring the Korean people to their knees by employing most barbarous, brigandish methods of war without precedent in the war history.

But the heroic Korean people and People's Army, under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution and an outstanding strategist, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors by displaying unexampled courage and mass heroism on the front and in the rear, and defended with honour the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and safeguarded the peace in Asia and the world.

The great victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War showed to our Asian, African and Latin-American peoples that victory could be won if an active struggle was waged against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and powerfully inspired the national-liberation struggle of the world revolutionary peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The victory of the Korean people was a great event of world-historic significance which made the U.S. imperialists, who had boasted of "invincibility" in the history of aggression for more than one hundred years, take the road of doom and complete defeat in aggression.

After the war the Korean people, under the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, have built in the northern half of the country a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state independent in politics and self-sustaining in the economy and with a reliable, self-defensive defence capacity.

The tremendous successes made by the Korean people in socialist revolution and construction have become an example for our Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and we are gaining great support and inspiration from them.

Especially, the great line of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is now the most valuable guide to action for us fighting peoples of three continents.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are bringing tension in Korea to an utmost pitch, while trying to expand their war of aggression in Vietnam to the whole of Asia in order to extricate themselves from the serious reverses they are now suffering in Vietnam.

The intrusion of "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was a link in the chains of premeditated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for provoking another war in Korea.

We Asian, African and Latin-American students, postgraduates and workers fully support the righteous and resolute self-defensive measure of the heroic Korean People's Army in seizing "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, which was committing espionage and military provocations after intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and are greatly rejoiced over this brilliant victory.

We firmly believe that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash a new war in Korea, the entire Korean people led by the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the brilliant strategist and iron-willed brilliant commander, will deal a devastating blow at the U.S. imperialists and achieve the unification of their fatherland.

We sternly denounce the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists to provoke another war in Korea and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops get out of South Korea without delay with all their lethal weapons.

On the occasion of the "Month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea," we support unconditionally the just struggle of the Korean people for making the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the fatherland without any interference from outside and express firm solidarity with it.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, the bastion of modern colonialism and the most heinous enemy of the world people, are resorting to every barbarity to suppress and strangulate the valiant struggle of our tri-continental peoples against all sorts of racial discrimination and national humiliation and for genuine freedom and liberation.

However, no machination of the enemies can bar the sacred revolutionary cause of our peoples united firm for a common aim.

We know well that the Korean people and Marshal Kim Il Sung, their great Leader, are rendering active support and encouragement, material and moral, to our just struggle and expressing firm solidarity with us.

We entire Asian, African and Latin-American students, postgraduates and workers attending this significant meeting on the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Korean war, wholeheartedly wish Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, good health and a long life, for the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people, for the independent unification of the fatherland and for the victorious advance of the international communist and working-class movements and national-liberation struggle.

Asian, African and Latin-American Students, Postgraduates and Workers in Berlin

Berlin, July 18, 1968

A workers' rally in Mehalla El Kobra district, the United Arab Republic, which was held on July 21 in connection with the "Month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea" adopted a message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The message reads in full:

Marshal KIM IL SUNG,

the Respected and Beloved Leader of the 40 Million Korean People and World Revolution and Intimate Friend of Arab Workers and Peoples

On the occasion of the "Month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea," the Arab workers in Mehalla El Kobra district, the United Arab Republic, express full support to and solidarity with the heroic Korean people in the heroic struggle they are waging under your wise leadership.

It is 18 years since the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea and 15 years since the U.S. imperialists fell on their knees before the Korean people.

Your Excellency Premier created the historic experiences that the U.S. imperialists' troops were not unrivalled and the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples could defeat them, if they were united, and greatly inspired the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the world people and sent U.S. imperialism rolling downhill, by wisely leading the struggle for wiping out the invaders.

As widely known, Your Excellency has further strengthened the economic potential and defence capacity of the country by putting forth the line on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and the line on training the army into a cadre army and modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole country into a fortress and showed an example of socialist construction and national defence to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples. This is vividly proved by the resolute stand in seizing "Pueblo," a U.S. armed spy ship, which intruded into the territorial waters of your country.

Your Excellency illumined the road ahead of the struggle of the world people by teaching them that the broadest possible anti-U.S. united front should be formed and the U.S. imperialists isolated and dealt collective blows, in face of the U.S. imperialists' world strategy for swallowing up the divided and small countries one by one.

When the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists launched a war of aggression against the Arab peoples, Your Excellency declared that the Korean people regarded it as an aggression against themselves and rendered assistance, material and moral, to our Arab peoples.

Thus you offered an example of unity among peoples in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and world Zionism. We attendants of the meeting express warmest greetings and thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung who is making a great contribution to the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

We strongly denounce the military provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists against the peace-loving Korean people, closely following the manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into their military appendage and are running wild to unleash a new war, introducing lethal weapons into South Korea. We also demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the realization of the independent unification of Korea and the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi clique, stooges of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating colonial and aggressive acts in Middle East as they are perpetrating them in Korea.

It is none other than U.S. imperialism which rigged up Israel, its aggressive tool, in the heart of Arab and which eggs Israel on to an aggression against the Arab people.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Korean and Arab peoples.

We express full support to the words of Your Excellency that if the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples firmly unite and cut off the limbs of the U.S. imperialists one by one through a united struggle, they can well defeat the U.S. imperialists. We, in the name of the entire Arab workers, solemnly declare that we will surely drive the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors out of the soil of Arab and thereby contribute to hastening the doom of the U.S. imperialists.

The Arab workers of the United Arab Republic who have gathered at the Misr weaving and spinning company in Mehalla El Kobra extend support to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and wish Premier Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the victory of the Korean revolution and victory of the world revolution.

A Workers' Rally in Mehalla El Kobra District, the United Arab Republic

July 21, 1968

TELEGRAMS

Telegrams of greetings came to Premier Kim Il Sung from leaders of many countries on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram of greetings from **P. Bahadur Kansakar**, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram of greetings from **D. Jayakodi**, General Secretary of the Ceylonese Journalists' Association, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ A telegram of greetings addressed to Premier **Kim Il Sung**, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was adopted at a meeting of members of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association which was held in Rawalpindi on July 26 in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram of greetings from **Yehia Hamuda**, Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a telegram of greetings from **San Yun**, General Secretary of the Cambodian People's Socialist Community, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram of greetings from **David Usha**, representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received telegrams and messages of greetings from **Ha Huy Giap**, President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association; from the workers of the ceramic factory of the Republic of Mali and students of the third training course of the Malian trade union cadres school and students of the youth cadre school of the Sudanese Union; from **H.D. Malahia**, editor-in-chief of the Indian Daily **Socialist Congressman; Julio Kampos**, Chairman of the Uchipato Trade Union of Chile; **Prijono** and **Supeni**, public figures of Indonesia, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram sent by **Ahmed Salih Al-Shael**, Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of the People's Republic of South Yemen, upon leaving our country after his visit to it.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from **W.V.S. Tubman**, President of the Republic of Liberia, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 121st anniversary of the independence of Liberia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to **Hamani Diori**, President of the Republic of Niger, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of Niger.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Is Enlisting More Active Support and Sympathy from World Revolutionary People

One year has passed since the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made public his immortal work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" on August 12, 1967, in the first issue of the theoretical organ Tri-Continental of the Organization of the Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

From the first day of its issue this treatise earned the absolute support and high praise from the broad public circles and revolutionary peoples throughout the world for its profound revolutionary ideas and its great theoretical and practical significance for the world revolution.

Now with the lapse of time, it has had greater support and sympathy from the people of the whole world and displayed its great vitality.

Follows are part of the repercussions of the Treatise:

"In This Treatise the Basic Problems of the Present Era Are Subtly Analyzed and the Ways of Their Solution and Tasks of Struggle Are Elucidated Most Clearly, Understandably, Correctly and Scientifically"

In his statement Umeta Kali, Rector of the Suhadeo Institute named after Lumumba in Algeria, stressed:

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" in which the clear revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung are expounded is a celebrating of irrepressible document which is arousing great repercussions all over the world.

The ideas contained in this document are quite agreeable to our views.

Not long as it is, this document includes all problems arising in the anti-imperialist struggle. First of all, the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. idea contained in the document has a great power attracting our attention. Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the stand that one should wage an uncompromising fight with the enemy. We fully support his stand.

Our people say that Premier Kim Il Sung is the greatest man.

Premier Kim Il Sung who has led the struggle from victory to victory without the slightest vacillation through his revolutionary activities of long years, is a great man with strong will, talented wisdom and strategy. In order to wage with success a struggle against imperialism, the progressive countries of the world must have, first of all, such a militant anti-imperialist programme as Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle."

The anti-imperialist, independent idea of Premier Kim Il Sung is the guide to action for the peoples of the new-born independent countries in their anti-imperialist struggle. If we firmly arm ourselves with this idea, imperialism will not be able to recklessly run riot at any place and we will bring ruin upon it.

All the countries opposing imperialism, colonialism must follow Premier Kim Il Sung's anti-imperialist, independent stand and the example of Korea.

When, as Premier Kim Il Sung teaches, we peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America unite firmly ourselves into a single rank on one front under single anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. banner and fight on, imperialism will surely perish from the surface of the globe and we will emerge victorious without fail.

Jesus Maza, Permanent Representative of the Peruvian National Liberation Armed Forces, remarked in his statement:

Our era is an age when the liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples is gaining in strength and scope. Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of revolution, based on a concentrated and concrete analysis of this situation, has shown us the way for completely eliminating old and new colonialism from these three continents and given a theoretical elucidation of the matters on the international communist movement and of the most important problems in these regions which are stirring up people.

In this short treatise, indeed, the basic problems of the present era are subtly analyzed and the ways of their solution and tasks of struggle are elucidated most clearly, understandably, correctly and scientifically.

Francisco Marequin, Representative of the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces in Havana, said:

The great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung greatly inspire us in the revolutionary struggle and illumine the road ahead of us.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"So long as imperialism plunders and oppresses small and weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise and fight against the aggressors with arms in their hands."

This is the conclusion he has drawn from his own experiences. The great exploits of struggle performed by him who has shown all his devotion to the Korean revolution and world revolution for 40 odd years, strike the responsive cord in our hearts and arouse us to a greater struggle.

The anti-imperialist, independent idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution, will make a great contribution to the struggle of the world people against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and to the emancipation of mankind.

Arif Atikhan, Member of the Pakistani National Assembly and a noted public figure, said in his recent statement:

It was a pleasure for me to read such a great document as Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle."

The work of His Excellency Kim Il Sung "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" makes the most perfect analysis of the present international situation.

The oppressed people must unite and support each other according to his great ideas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed: "U.S. imperialism may still commit lots of more crimes. But U.S. imperialism is on the decline. Today when U.S. imperialism is behaving most outrageously, its weakness is revealed more glaringly than ever before."

The justness of his words is proved by realities of today. U.S. imperialism is now making desperate efforts. All small and weak nations of the world should unite to knock down the desperate U.S. imperialists at an earlier date.

Husni Uses, Delegate of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, emphasized:

Basing himself upon the analysis of various problems arising in the struggle of the oppressed people, Premier Kim Il Sung stresses that the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle should be intensified and the anti-imperialist united front strengthened. The line of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the anti-imperialist united front put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is correct. It is encouraging the struggle of the fighting people and making a great contribution to the world revolution.

The revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung reflect the common goal and common wish of all population of the world and thus put fresh spurs to the struggle and advance of the peace-loving people.

"The Treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung Is the Most Proper and Concrete Application of Marxism-Leninism to the Present International Situation and a Document of Highest Level in the World of Today Both Theoretically and Practically"

Eugenio Perez, Representative of the "Cuba Si Movement" of Dominica in Havana, observed:

The present historical stage is a decisive period in the world anti-imperialist struggle. The new historical conditions in the development of revolution raise anew a number of complex questions and await their earlier solution.

The respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great patriot, national hero, brilliant military strategist, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, gave a profound and comprehensive answer to these urgent matters.

Only Comrade Kim Il Sung can make such priceless document, who leads in a correct way the Korean people who have accumulated a lot of experiences in the struggle against imperialism and are winning great victories in the fight for socialism and in the struggle for driving out U.S. imperialism and unifying the fatherland.

Mahamane Alfassane Haidara, President of the Malian National Assembly, remarked:

The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is a powerful source of ideological inspiration to all the champions fighting for freedom and social justice to provide against the strategy of imperialism which is running wild to prop up its foothold shaken to the foundations and save its privileges. The Malian people highly praise Premier Kim Il Sung, a brave, indomitable fighter and a great champion for socialism and proletarian internationalism, for his profound analysis of the present international situation.

A Japanese philosopher Kenjero Yanagida expressed his impressions:

The treatise made public by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea which is in the van of the Marxist-Leninist Parties of the world in the theoretical and practical struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism, is focusing the attention of the whole world.

This treatise will be further confirmed in the course of the historical developments.

I believe that this article of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most correct and concrete application of Marxism-Leninism to the present international situation and a document of highest level in the present world both theoretically and practically.

"When the Peoples of the Three Continents and the Rest of the World Struggle against U.S. Imperialism According to the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, U.S. Imperialism Will Be Surely Ruined"

Marudasadasa Galdera, Member of the Ceylonese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and journalist, said in his statement:

We deem it a sacred task for progress to uphold Premier Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas.

Premier Kim Il Sung's militant treatise is of great significance not only for the Korean people but all the oppressed peoples of the world. Accordingly we must express respect to him.

Yadisteva, General Secretary of the National Union of Oil and Gas Workers of the General Federation of Moroccan Workers, remarked in his statement:

We fully support the great revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung who clarified the correct stand and illumined the right path. We Moroccan toiling people are profoundly studying and learning continually from the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" and other works of Premier Kim Il Sung. We are well aware that when we act in accordance with his ideas we will be able to triumph.

Premier Kim Il Sung defeated both Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. We are firmly convinced that he will beat down and triumph over U.S. imperialism in the final showdown with it.

Carlos Perazio, Delegate of the Venezuelan Leftist Revolutionary Movement, pointed out in his statement that Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" is a great document which gave an answer to the most important and urgent problems raised before the world revolution. And he stressed:

We entirely support the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the world revolution.

We extend from the bottom of our hearts greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution and one of the great leaders of the world revolution.

The anti-imperialist, independent line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, is a beacon illumining brightly the road ahead of the world revolution.

Andres Sypanka, Executive Committee Member of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Organization and chief of its chapter in Cairo, stressed:

It is our firm belief that as we have Premier Kim Il Sung as a helmsman in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle we will surely win victory with united efforts in the joint struggle for burying imperialism, achieving progress of mankind, ensuring genuine peace and creating a new world.

Nokelmolazoe, Member of the Central Committee of Zimbabwe African People's Union, emphasized in his statement:

We wholeheartedly accept the great line set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung.

If the peoples of the three continents and the rest of the world struggle against U.S. imperialism according to the revolutionary ideas he clarified, the U.S. imperialists will surely be defeated and a new era will dawn upon Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In order to build an independent and prosperous new Asia, new Africa and new Latin America, we should, first of all, study Premier Kim Il Sung's work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" and march ahead along the road indicated by him. There is no other path. Only when we advance along this road, we can triumph.

The Patriotic Ideas and Unbreakable Revolutionary Fighting Will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Will Shine Forever

Publishing House of Workers' Party of Korea Puts Out in Book Form "Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter"

The Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea put out recently in book form "Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an Indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter."

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of Korea, who reared Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who devoted himself to the restoration of the fatherland and the independence of the country, a patriot and revolutionary educationist who devoted his all to the education of the rising generation and a staunch revolutionary with unbreakable will, lofty traits and high virtues.

The whole life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a life of an ardent patriot who dedicated his all singleheartedly to the independence of the country and the freedom and happiness of the generations to come and a brilliant life of a revolutionary filled with staunch will not bending in any trial, indefatigable revolutionary zeal and firm conviction of the future.

This book is divided into four parts relating the brilliant revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his lofty traits and virtues.

The first part of the book subtitled "Patriotic family of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his childhood and youth" shows that the family of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a patriotic family which fought against foreign aggressors generation after generation and a family of a hardworking, strong will and high principle and tells how strong Mr. Kim Hyong Jik born into such family was in the sense of justice and hatred for the class enemy, particularly for the Japanese imperialist aggressors, from his childhood.

Mr. Kim Ung Wu, his grandfather, fought valiantly in the patriotic struggle for burning the piratic ship of U.S. imperialism "Sherman" which invaded our country in 1866 and Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, his father, and Mrs. Li Bo Ik, his mother, fought stoutly defending the constancy of the nation, not succumbing to the persecution and exploitation by the national and class enemy.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik born into such family harboured in his early age antagonism against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the feudal rulers and strong patriotism to fight for the restoration of the fatherland, because of the social circumstances of the times when the nation was at the crossroads of life and death, survival and ruin and his patriotic family background and class position.

When he was studying at a private tutorial school in his boyhood, the teacher used to unfairly praise and honour the children of rich families who stood low in their school attainments. Enraged at this, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik protested point-blank and with well-grounded logic against the untenable act of the teacher who took under his wings the children of the rich families in an unprincipled way. He said to the teacher: "What have money and influence to do with pursuit of learning?" "Why do you honour children who do poorly at school? I'll not take lessons from you, sir, from today if you teach us wrong things."

When villagers bound a Jap whom they nabbed to an ash tree, he ran to the rascal with a club and beat him hard, with surging hatred for and indignation at the Japanese imperialist aggressors. This bespeaks how deep his patriotic spirit was and how strong his hatred for the exploiting class and Japanese imperialism was from his childhood.

He had not only strong patriotic spirit and anti-Japanese ideas but also had from his student days good ability of educating youths and students in patriotism and organizing and mobilizing them in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The content of the ardent speech made by him at a students' oratorical contest against the treacherous "Ulsa protectorate treaty" has still a strong appeal to us:

"...We must be united, if we are to carry out the great work of defending the country. Even the water from springs forms a big river when it flows into a deep channel, and the river finally empties itself into a vast ocean, pushing any barrier. How great the strength of the ist Even though a small boat cannot be floated in a spring a huge warship can be floated in the sea. Even negligible strength, when united, becomes a formidable strength. We should pool strength in this way and repel the Japanese scoundrels who are going to invade our country."

The second part of the book subtitled "Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot" leaves deep impression on the readers by its description of the great exploits made by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, through his ardent anti-Japanese, patriotic activities and his staunch fighting spirit.

Taking part in the anti-Japanese struggle from his student days, with the firm conviction that the Korean people with united strength should overthrow Japanese imperialism and regain independence, he organized a students' society in the school and educated the students in patriotism against Japanese imperialism, and he awakened students in the class point of view and united them by organizing and leading a strike of the students against the colonial enslavement education of Japanese imperialism and the sinister intrigues of U.S. imperialism talking about "charity" under the mask of religion.

Later, he gave up the Sungsil Middle School halfway for a more energetic revolutionary activity and after taking up teaching at a school, he educated and reared the young generation in patriotism against Japanese imperialism, while organizing and guiding the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground organization, on the basis of a scientific analysis and appraisal of the limited nature and weak points of the preceding independence movement.

The situation and national liberation movement at that time urgently demanded a revolutionary organization capable of uniting into one the strength of all the patriots engaged in the independence movement who were active separately and the people and indicating them a correct aim of struggle and ways of its realization and correctly leading them.

This urgent demand was well satisfied by the outstanding revolutionary activities and correct guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, who dedicated his whole life to the restoration of the fatherland.

The organization of the Korean National Association clearly put forth anti-imperialist, national tasks of struggle already in the period before the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

The Korean National Association put forth an active line, holding that the independence of Korea should be achieved not by relying on outside forces but by the strength of the Korean people themselves in an independent way by uniting all the revolutionary forces and cultivating strength, and not by way of petition or reform but by a proper combination of political activity with military activity, and strictly selected and admitted in it those who pledged to fight at the cost of their lives for the restoration of the fatherland.

The Korean National Association as an illegal organization which had a closely-built organizational system and strict revolutionary discipline and order.

The Korean National Association which emerged with correct methods and ways struggled under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made brilliant exploits in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and its freedom and independence through energetic activities for the realization of the lofty aim of the Association.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik also formed such legal organizations as "Hakkyo-gye" (School Association) and "Bisok-gye" (Stone Monument Association) to rally broad sections of masses in the anti-Japanese organizations and organized and guided the patriotic cultural and political work among the rural youths.

We can read here with deep emotion the steadfast pursuit of independence of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did not stop the struggle even behind bars after he was arrested owing to information by agents of the Japanese imperialists.

We see the staunch and unbreakable will of a revolutionary in him fighting resolutely against the enemy in defence of the revolutionary principle, not yielding to the brutal torture or appeasement and deception by the Japanese imperialist beasts, in him instilling the conviction of victory into others in the prison and inspiring them to the struggle, not losing heart in the least, in him studying medicine in prison planning the struggle after his release.

Here we feel deep in our hearts how a revolutionary should live and fight and see the strong will of a revolutionary who does not stop the struggle in whatever adversity for revolution.

"What's the meaning of life, if I fail to see the country independent. I must fight the Japanese imperialist bandits and defeat them, even if my flesh is torn to shreds and ground to powder in fighting."

"If I cannot succeed in struggle, my sons will continue my cause, and if my sons leave it unfinished, my grandsons will fight and surely win victory. And thus we should achieve the independence of Korea."

These words told by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik to his family leaving Mangyongdae after his release from prison are an ardent appeal which makes the blood of patriotism boil in the hearts of tens of thousands of people.

After he moved the centre of his activity to the boundaries along the Amrok River, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik plunged himself into the work for the preparation of arms to defeat the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth, the work for expanding the ranks of those engaged in the independence movement, consolidating the unity of the ranks and laying the foundation of the revolutionary movement among the masses and the work of training cadres as he had conceived in prison, surmounting manifold difficulties and obstacles, outwardly as a physician by profession and, especially, travelled far into the homeland in person to organize and guide the struggle, not caring about danger, if important and urgent problems were raised.

When Mr. Kim Hyong Jik came to Popyong, Huchang country, for contact with an organization in the homeland he was arrested by the enemy due to information of an agent of Japanese imperialism. But he escaped during his escort. At that time he got frost-bitten in mountains, but he soon left for Fusung for the revolutionary work, before having time to heal the chiblain.

This tells with what staunch will he waged unbending and strenuous revolutionary activities.

The third part of the book "Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a patriotic and revolutionary educationist" shows that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik fought with his all efforts for the education of the rising generations.

Through the whole period of the anti-Japanese struggle, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik directed much efforts to bringing up the rising generations into patriots with a far-reaching purpose for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The ideas of "Jiwon"—far-reaching purpose—of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik were associated with the ideas that one should cultivate the patriotic spirit and love the future and fight for future happiness, and the indomitable fighting spirit that one should march forward overcoming all trials, looking into future victory with a far-reaching purpose even if difficulties and hardships may lie on the road ahead.

Indeed, for Mr. Kim Hyong Jik the educational work was not an ordinary job but a part of the revolutionary work.

We can realize this well from what Mr. Kim Hyong Jik told students on Mt. Bonghwa, looking at the sorghum field:

"Students, look at that!

"Doesn't it look like an army lined up to be inspected?

"From here Mt. Bonghwa looks like a general and that an army of Korea.

"How fine it would be if Korea had a big army like that. If Korea had an army as big as that, we can repulse the Japanese scoundrels and restore the country.

"Therefore, we should build up strength.

"The enemy with arms must be beaten by men with arms."

We read with deep emotion in this book how great energy Mr. Kim Hyong Jik directed to educating Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as an ardent patriot.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik taught Comrade Kim Il Sung patriotic songs from his childhood and told him often on the Mangyongbong hill about the beauty of the rivers and mountains of the fatherland, the patriotic struggles of the ancestors and the crimes of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were occupying the fatherland, thereby cultivating in the young mind of his son love for the fatherland and the spirit of hatred and resistance against Japanese imperialism.

And Mr. Kim Hyong Jik deeply taught him on every opportunity about the inhuman exploitation by the exploiting classes and the uncompromising class relations with them.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung finished a primary school in Pataokou, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik thought that if Comrade Kim Il Sung continued his study, in the foreign land, he might not be aware of the atrocities of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in Korea and the miserable plight of the people in the homeland, and sent Comrade Kim Il Sung alone, only 12 years old at that time, one thousand-*ri* back to Korea so that he could see for himself how the homeland was trodden under the heels of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and learn many letters and history.

Through this fact we can realize how Mr. Kim Hyong Jik strove to bring up his son into an ardent patriot and indomitable revolutionary who would take upon himself the destiny of the fatherland in the future. Comrade Kim Il Sung who grew in this lofty patriotic spirit crossed again the Amrok River, when he was fourteen years old after hearing that his father was arrested, with a heroic resolve to restore the fatherland at any cost.

(Continued on Page 5)

Brilliant Victory Won in Battle on Way of Advance into Homeland

On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the victory in battle of attack on Fusung county seat

The main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung won on August 17, 1936 a great victory in the battle of attack on Fusung county seat, one of the points of strategic importance of Japanese imperialism.

The attack of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on Fusung county seat was a large-scale battle of attack on the city carried out on its way of advance into the northern border region of Korea, according to the line of *Juche* on the Korean revolution and the scientifically-motivated strategic and tactical line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was a battle of great significance, together with other battles waged in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

About the middle of the 1930's the Japanese imperialists, preparing frantically for an aggressive war against the continent, intensified as never before the fascist suppression of the Korean communists and all other progressive forces. Upon a correct insight into the internal and external situation created at the time, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a new strategic and tactical line of establishing *Juche* more thoroughly in the Korean revolution and bringing about a great upsurge of the Korean revolution on a nationwide scale.

This line was clarified at the Nanhutoo Meeting held in February 1936 and then at the Tungkiang Meeting in May 1936 in concrete form.

According to the line, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded on May 5, 1936 as the first organization of the anti-Japanese united national front of our country led by the Korean Communists under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Korean Communists and the patriotic people waged a vigorous anti-Japanese struggle, ever closer around Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding the revolutionary programme of the association. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army actively pushed ahead with the work of creating new guerrilla bases—the revolutionary base in Mt. Baekdu—as a base for further strengthening the work of preparing for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party and of the anti-Japanese united national front.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

The guerrilla bases of a new type which we must at present must be in such areas that are, first of all, favourable for organizing and leading the Korean revolutionary movement in an all-round way as well as in the places where guerrilla activities can be conducted unrestrictedly and promptly, moving freely in the vast areas. Such areas, I think, are the northern regions of Korea along the Amnok and Duman Rivers with Mt. Baekdu as their centre and the areas of Changpai, Linkiang and Fusung counties.

...By relying on these bases and the revolutionary traditions we are able to advance into the interior of the homeland and raise fiercely the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This implies that these bases situated with Mt. Baekdu as the centre will be turned into a fortress of the Korean revolution, in every sense of the word...

It was precisely for this task that the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced into the northern border region breaking through a forest of bayonets of Japanese imperialism.

The battle of attack on Fusung county seat was the most important battle carried out in this course in the wide area of battle in Mankiang and Shikang in that county and Shinancha in Linkiang county.

Scared by the rapidly growing anti-Japanese armed struggle in those days, Japanese imperialism was reinforcing its "punitive forces" in the areas of Fusung, Linkiang and Changpai along the border line.

Particularly the Japanese imperialists stationed in Fusung county seat, an important strategic point, a big force—their "Kanto" army equipped with heavy arms along with batteries, puppet Manchukuo troops, police and self-defence corps.

In ensuring the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to border region and carrying out the subsequent tasks, Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded it as the first and foremost task to deal crushing blows to the Japanese imperialists entrenched in Fusung county seat and to overwhelm the enemy militarily.

In organizing this battle Comrade Kim Il Sung also enlisted the anti-Japanese units in it so as to strengthen the anti-Japanese united front.

The main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in fine trim left the Tungkiang secret camp and got to the valley east of Fusung county seat on August 17.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, together with the anti-Japanese units that were enlisted in the battle, besieged that walled town on three sides and started a fierce attack at one time, according to the battle plan carefully elaborated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In this battle the Korean People's Revolutionary Army won a brilliant victory. It killed, wounded or captured over 300 enemies including the Japanese troops who boasted of their "crack unit" and smashed the military stronghold of the enemy.

The victory in this battle is, indeed, of great historic significance in the annals of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This battle demonstrated to the whole world the outstanding guerrilla warfare tactics employed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the indefatigable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought through storms and stress to carry out the orders of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Particularly, the flexible tactics employed in the rapidly changing battle circumstances—correct selection of the targets of main attack and the direction of secondary attack, concentrated and surprise attack on the enemy, quick withdrawal, and annihilation through enticement and ambush—demonstrated once again the outstanding military art of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

And, as Comrade Kim Il Sung had planned in advance, the battle dealt crushing political and military blows to Japanese imperialism which boasted of its "mightiness." Its victory instilled the conviction of victory into the revolutionary people who were groaning under the tyranny of Japanese imperialism, and opened a phase decisively favourable for the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the border regions and for the establishment of guerrilla bases in Mt. Baekdu.

Another significance of this victorious battle is that it demonstrated once again the great vitality of the line of the anti-imperialist united front which was set forth for the first time by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the correctness of which was substantiated in practice.

In the battle of attack on Fusung county seat Comrade Kim Il Sung skillfully solved once again the question of forming the anti-Japanese united front, a new and original question which no one had ever raised, and further enriched its experiences, thus making a contribution not only to the Korean revolution but to the world revolution.

The members of the anti-Japanese units enlisted in this battle directly witnessed and felt more keenly the outstanding military art of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the lofty revolutionary spirit and heroism of the combatants of the People's Revolutionary Army. And they became convinced that they could rout Japanese imperialism only when they fought side by side with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army according to the line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung. And this proved of great importance in shoring up the anti-Japanese units which were on the disintegration and in enabling them to continually take part in the fight against Japanese imperialism.

Particularly, the lofty political and moral traits displayed by the combatants of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in saving at the cost of their lives the anti-Japanese units which had been exposed to the danger due to the enemy's desperate attack to recapture the battery on the Dongsan hill, left deep impressions on the minds of the anti-Japanese units.

After the battle of attack on Fusung county seat, too, the anti-Japanese units fought under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung and some units joined in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Taking advantage of the favourable conditions created after the battle, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army established the revolutionary bases of a new type in Mt. Baekdu under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, by relying on these bases, it carried out successfully the operations for the advance into the homeland including the historic Bochonbo battle which threw the ray of dawn of revolution on the Korean people, it accomplished the task of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland to the vast areas of the homeland and thus bringing the Korean revolution to a new great upsurge.

Recalling with immense self-confidence the victorious battle of attack on Fusung county seat waged under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung 32 years ago, the entire Korean people today make a firm determination to show infinite loyalty to the Leader and go through fire and water to implement to the end the order and instruction of the Leader like the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and achieve the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution under his leadership.

Jo Son Won

(Continued from Page 4)

Recalling those days, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I crossed the Amrok River when I was 14, firmly determined not to return before Korea became independent. Young as I was, then, I could not repress my sorrow when I thought of when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and my forefathers lay in their graves, singing the 'Song of the Amrok River' composed by someone."

In this book, we read with deep emotion the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok become the wife of a revolutionary, the mother of revolutionaries and an ardent revolutionary herself, personally educated his younger brother Kim Hyong Gwon to take part in the revolutionary struggle and revolutionized all his family and relatives by educating in the anti-Japanese ideas.

The last part of the book deals with the "Noble traits and virtues of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik."

We read in the book the moving facts that wherever Mr. Kim Hyong Jik went he set up schools and treated poor sick people without receiving even a penny and took home and reared orphans and gave travelling expenses, fund for revolutionary activities and even clothes he wore to his revolutionary comrades though he himself was leading a hard life.

Taking stubbornly the road of revolution without the slightest vacillation in fact and in word and stress, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik said: "Koreans should not give up the spirit of Koreans no matter where they may go. No one else will bring the independence of Korea. History taught us that dependence on outside forces is the road to ruin." This tells us how high the ideas of independence of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik were.

And Mr. Kim Hyong Jik planted many trees around the school and on Mt. Bonghwa. This fact shows us how Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was filled with confidence in the restoration of the fatherland and the revolutionary optimism for the future.

In the book we realize how the indomitable revolutionary spirit and revolutionary cause left by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik were brilliantly carried on and developed by Comrade Kim Il Sung after his death and how the socialist paradise of today has been built.

Today when the entire Party members and working people think of the great revolutionary ideas, outstanding leadership and lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung, they think with warm hearts of the lofty life and revolutionary activities, lofty patriotic ideas and noble virtues of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung. And this proved of great importance in shoring up the anti-Japanese units which were on the disintegration and in enabling them to continually take part in the fight against Japanese imperialism.

Particularly, the lofty political and moral traits displayed by the combatants of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in saving at the cost of their lives the anti-Japanese units which had been exposed to the danger due to the enemy's desperate attack to recapture the battery on the Dongsan hill, left deep impressions on the minds of the anti-Japanese units.

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Jo Son Won

Ceremony for Conveying Gift of D.P.R.K. Government to Burundi Government Held in Bujumbura

A ceremony for conveying lorries sent as a gift from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Government of the Burundi Republic was held recently in Bujumbura, according to a report from the Burundi capital.

Present there were Ibmiyara Nahpirifun, General Secretary of the United National Progressive Party of Burundi, and cadres of the Government and a large number of responsible functionaries of public organizations and personages concerned.

At the ceremony, Korean Ambassador to Burundi Pak Dok Hwa conveyed the lorries to Undabak Wapilibere, General Secretary of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Burundi.

The Korean Ambassador and the General Secretary of the Presidential Office exchanged speeches at the ceremony.

In his speech, the Korean Ambassador pointed out that though the situation has been strained in the country owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war of aggression, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, gave instructions on giving lorries gratis to the Burundi people to help them in the struggle. The Ambassador stressed that our people who inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle have achieved great successes in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture by relying on our own efforts under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Ambassador exposed the miserable situation of South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and the recent ever more intensified new war provoking manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, and referred to the struggle of our people for unifying the country in an independent way, and said, in fact, Undabak Wapilibere, General Secretary of the Presidential Office of the Republic of Burundi, extended on the name of the Burundi people, deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, for his gift to the Burundi Government.

The Burundi people admire the courage of the Korean people fighting against all the aggression of the enemy and highly praise their successes already achieved in the political, economic and social spheres, he said, and stressed:

All these successes are an example greatly inspiring all the new-born countries including the Burundi people who are determined to develop the country.

In conclusion he emphasized that the Burundi people will continue to express solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the unification, happiness and prosperity of their country.

(KCNA)

Comrade Kim Il Sung into the great Leader of the Korean people and fought with all devotion for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of the people. The indomitable and lofty revolutionary spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who singlehartedly devoted his whole life to the independence of the country and the happiness of the generations to come boundlessly inspire the entire Party members and working people who, thoroughly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, are affecting the great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction to actively meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader.

Song Yong Jun

Korean People Advance Vigorously Toward New Victory, Holding Aloft Banner of Revolution

On the Occasion of 23rd Anniversary of August 15 Liberation

We Korean people mark the 23rd anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

The entire working people of our country now are raising still higher the flames of the great Chollima upsurge in all fields of economic construction and defence upbuilding, upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Marking this day in these grandiose circumstances our people extend highest honour and greatest glory to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who led the Korean revolution along one road of great victory and achieved the restoration of the fatherland, taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean people from the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the nation stood at the crossroads of life and death, survival and ruin, and has won us the superior socialist system and the freedom and happiness of today. And our people pay their sincerest homage to the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought heroically and courageously with arms in their hands for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland under the leadership of the great Leader and to the revolutionary martyrs who laid down their precious lives in the sacred anti-Japanese war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a new line of waging an organized armed struggle by powerful standing armed forces in the dark period when everything national was obliterated and everything trampled underfoot under the harsh fascist-terror rule of Japanese imperialism, and thus showed the only correct way of struggle to win the liberation of the nation and independence of the country. By creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly defined the character and tasks of the immediate Korean revolution as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and gave scientific elucidation of the line and ways of the Korean revolution such as the line of the anti-Japanese united national front, the line of founding the Party and the line of the people's revolutionary government and led to a brilliant victory the overall anti-Japanese, national liberation struggle of the Korean people, with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre, surmounting all difficulties himself in the van of the struggle.

In the whole period of guiding the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung always solved all problems with originality on a steadfast stand of *Juche*, educated the guerrillas and people in the idea of *Juche*, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and led the revolutionary struggle to a victory, relying only on the strength of our resourceful and courageous people under the conditions in which there was neither state power nor state rear.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the genuine revolutionary armed forces of our people, fought the enemy always holding the initiative in their hands, crossing the snow-capped ridges of Mt. Baekdu in the long period of 15 years, and inflicted serious military and political blows on the enemy, and finally won the historic victory of the liberation of the fatherland by participating, together with the Soviet Army, in the war for routing Japanese imperialism.

The immortal feats and achievements accomplished in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are now throwing more brilliant rays on this land, together with the prosperity and development of our fatherland, and they will be cherished deep in the hearts of our people down through generations.

Our people remember the feats performed by the Soviet people, our comrades-in-arms, and the heroic armed forces in routing Japanese imperialism in this land.

Twentythree years since the liberation have been a course of a glorious struggle for building the society illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, already at the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle—the free and happy new socialist society, for which the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought shedding blood— and have been a history of proud victories.

After liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a correct revolutionary line on establishing a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the country, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the complex situation created due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, and thus clearly showed the way to the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution. And he put forth a correct line and policy in each stage of the revolution and has always led our people to a brilliant victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, going through manifold difficulties and trials and the twists and turns of all descriptions, has always led our Party and our people to victory, and thus has opened a vital era of revolution, an era of great national prosperity as we see today and built up a rock-firm base for achieving the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

In the past twenty odd years our people, under the correct leadership of the Party and the Leader, successfully carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, tightly holding the state power in their hands, and defended the independence and honour of the fatherland by thwarting every invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and won a great victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction, healing the severe war wounds in a brief time.

Today our country has become a socialist power, the country of *Juche*, independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, which the world people envy. Society, nature and even the moral traits of the people have changed beyond recognition.

The hearts of our entire people swell with the honour and pride of living in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The entire working people are full of a firm determination to arm themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party, the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, single-heartedly loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung and march ahead more vigorously along the road of revolution indicated by him.

We are living in the era of revolution. We are confronted with the proud tasks of unifying the fatherland and completing the national-liberation revolution on a nation-wide scale and bringing the Korean revolution to accomplishment.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, **"It is our lofty national duty and the supreme task of the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland by pooling strength with the South Korean people."**

Owing to the partition of the territory caused by the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, the gulf between North and South Korea are growing wider and even the national community formed through the long history is fading away.

The South Korean people are suffering unspeakable misfortunes and tribulations.

The unification of the fatherland has not yet been achieved, though 23 years have passed since the liberation of the country, and the brothers and sisters in the southern land are condemned to terrible misfortunes and sufferings. The root cause of this tragedy is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists. Neither the unification of the fatherland nor the freedom and happiness of the people in the southern half is conceivable without driving off the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Today the South Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle to liquidate the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, ensure the democratic development of the South Korean society and attain the unification of the country in unity with the socialist forces in the northern half. The anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people is waxed in various forms including an armed guerrilla struggle, throwing the enemy into a quagmire.

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the August 15 liberation, the people in the northern half of the Republic extend warm brotherly greetings to the revolutionaries and the patriotic people in South Korea who are courageously fighting in all parts of South Korea, undaunted in mountains and even in prisons braving the barbarous suppression and terrorism of the enemy.

Our revolutionary situation is very excellent. The grand struggle of our people being waged in the North and South under the banner of the anti-U.S., national-salvation is bringing nearer the day when the fatherland will be united under the banner of the Republic and all the fellow countrymen in the North and South will live a happy life in the warm bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic always remember their brothers in South Korea and have a firm revolutionary resolve to assist them, liberate South Korea, unify the fatherland in our generation and hand down the unified fatherland to the coming generations.

The entire people are firmly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and establishing thoroughly the unitary ideological system of the Party, By speeding themselves with the loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the Leader, their indefatigable revolutionary spirit, and their firm conviction of the victory in the revolution, they are resolved to show immense loyalty to the Leader, and uphold and carry out to the last his orders and instructions like the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and revolutionize and *working-classize* themselves.

Along with this, in order to strengthen the material forces of the revolutionary base, the entire people are implementing consistently in all fields the new revolutionary line of the Party on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and will fulfill the yearly plan before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic by raising still higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge. And they are implementing thoroughly our Party's military line, the main content of which is to turn the whole army into a cadre army, modernize the whole army, place the entire people under arms and fortify the whole country, and thus turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress so that they may rout the enemy in a stroke no matter when he may attack them.

Our Party and people who are marching ahead always holding high the banner of revolution will, in the future, too, fight resolutely against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for socialism. Right and Left opportunism and strive to defend thoroughly the purity of Marxism-Leninism and strengthen the friendship and unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Only victory and glory are in store for us because today too, the war cry of the revolution is standing our great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, who illumined with torchlight the road for our people to follow in the grim period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and who, by organizing and leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, achieved the great cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

The entire Korean people will fight more vigorously for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, rallied closer around the respected and beloved Leader, following the banner of revolution which Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, raised and under which the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought.

South Vietnam N.F.L. Condemns U.S. Imperialists' Intensified Preparations for a New War of Aggression in Korea

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued on August 10 a statement condemning the U.S. imperialists for intensifying their preparations for a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a VNA report quoting the Giai Phong Press Agency.

The statement said in part:

Having suffered an ignominious defeat in their war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953. But they have not yet given up their scheme to invade the whole of Korea.

Especially, since the U.S. imperialists' spy ship "Pueblo" encroached upon the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was caught red-handed by the D.P.R.K. army, thus laying bare their aggressive nature, the U.S. imperialists have shown themselves to be even more bellicose.

It is the U.S. imperialists who have openly and systematically violated and undermined the Korean Armistice Agreement, who in defiance of the stern condemnation by the D.P.R.K. Government and peace-loving people in the world, are intensifying their preparation for a new war of aggression against the D.P.R.K., thus causing a great tension in Korea and Asia and seriously threatening world peace.

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation sternly denounces and condemns the U.S. imperialists' schemes and acts of aggression against the D.P.R.K. and fully supports the stand of the D.P.R.K. Government as expounded in its July 25 memorandum. The U.S. imperialists must end immediately their colonialist policy in South Korea, withdraw all their troops and war equipment from South Korea—the main condition for a peaceful settlement of the unification of Korea. The settlement of the unification of Korea must be left entirely to the Korean people themselves, without foreign interference.

Fighting together against the common enemy—U.S. imperialism—the people of South Vietnam and the National Front for Liberation resolutely support the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people and stand shoulder to shoulder with them to defeat completely the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win final victory.

If the U.S. imperialists fail to draw a lesson from their defeat in Korea in the past and in their present aggressive war in Vietnam, and plunge headlong in the aggressive venture in Korea and Asia, they will surely meet with more ignominious defeats.

(KCNA)

With Approach of 20th Birthday of DPRK

Revolutionary High Tide Sweeps the Country

Yearly Target Hitters Increase Continually

The flames of great revolutionary upsurge are now burning all the more fiercely all over the country with the approach of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the auspicious national red-letter day of the Korean people, and new miracles and innovations are taking place everywhere.

Our working people striving with a revolutionary zeal to mark this significant national holiday with high political enthusiasm and great labour exploits are putting greater spurs to the Chollima onward movement to fulfil the people's economic plan for this year by the 20th birthday of the Republic and occupy the heights of the Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time.

This devoted struggle is a striking demonstration of boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader of our working people who accept unconditionally and carry through to the end any difficult revolutionary tasks given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who founded an ever prospering and developing socialist state in this land and has always led our people along one road of victory and glory; it is a manifestation of the indomitable revolutionary spirit of our people who are making continued innovations and uninterrupted advance to accelerate socialist construction and hasten the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Chollima riders are dashing ahead emulatively everywhere in the country—in town and country, at the factory and on the farm, in the mountain and on the sea—and the yearly target hitters are increasing by the hour.

At Steel Plant

Two workshops and more than 30 workteams of the Kangson Steel Plant have fulfilled their yearly plans.

The workers of the Chollima repair workshop carried out successfully more than five months ahead of schedule this year's plan which was set 60 per cent higher than the results of last year.

The automation workshop exceeded by far this year's technical innovation plan which is 1.5 times greater than the actual figure of last year.

The steelmakers of the second and third furnaces at the steel workshop are making new innovations in reducing the steeming time by more than 40 minutes and raising steel output over 1.2 times to complete their yearly assignments by the 20th birthday of the Republic, actively introducing advanced techniques.

The workers of the Chollima blooming mill workshop boosted productivity 1.3 times as against the previous year. And the ironrankers of the first seamless steel pipe and other workshops are topping their daily targets by more than 30 per cent, creating new records every day.

At Colliery

The members of the Dong Bang Gum-led tunnelling platoon of the colliery where Comrade Choi Chun Son works overfulfilled the yearly tunnelling plan as of August 8.

These Chollima riders who are single-heartedly faithful to the Leader and go through thick and thin to implement his instructions, have completed their yearly plan ahead of schedule every year in the past 10 years after the formation of their platoon.

With a single heart of allegiance to carry out the pledge they had given to the respected and beloved Leader, they concentrated their efforts on the high-speed tunnelling to dig coal more and faster.

Particularly, the tunnellers of the Oh Se Gwan group saved more than 20 per cent of labour and increased the tunnelling speed two times even under the difficult working conditions in the inclined pit hoisting and leading each other forward by mechanizing arduous carriage work with their collective wisdom and by introducing advanced work methods extensively.

At Textile Mill

The weavers of the mill where Comrade Choi Myong Shil works splendidly honoured their yearly plan at 100.2 per cent as of August 12.

In the plan period, they raised the proportion of the first and second rate products to more than 98 per cent and reduced the production cost considerably, while turning out more than 150 kinds of woolen products including various woolen suit materials, materials for overcoats, sweaters, jackets and mufflers and blankets.

In the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they made dyeing and other machines by themselves and introduced more than 60 proposals for technical innovations into production and thus reinforced the technical equipment of their mill.

Drawing infinite strength and confidence from the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader

The men of the Kwon, Oh Jung-ied mining platoon of the April 5 pit of the mine where Comrade Yu Jae Hwa works unfolded a vigorous drive for the increased production ores and fulfilled their yearly plan at 100.2 per cent as of May 3. They are now working hard to top their yearly assignments by more than 100 per cent before the 20th birthday of the Republic

and the "Reminiscenses of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas," the workers of the spinning workshop raised boldly the revolutions of spinning frames by 36 per cent and brought the production of woolen yarn to the top level since the inception of the mill.

At Railway Stations

More than 30 stations under the railway bureau where Comrade Jong Sang Yon works fulfilled this year's assignments for freight turnover as of August 10.

The workers of the double Chollima railway station where Comrade Han Bong Bon works carried out their yearly freight turnover plan at 101.1 per cent by July 31.

The workers of the railway station where Comrade Baek Gun Op works fulfilled their yearly plan as of July 20 and deal with over twice as much freight every day as last year.

At Shipyard

The workers and technicians of the shipyard where Comrade Li Ju Sok works assembled a large dredger for 22 days in May and completed two more 1,000 h.p. large dredgers in less than a month.

They are now advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing to build more large ships including large refrigerator-transport ships, passenger boats and dredgers, whole-heartedly upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his instructions given them.

At Mine

The workers and technicians at the repair shop of the mine where Comrade Han Ji Sop works fulfilled by July 31 this year's plan, 34 per cent greater than the last year's, at 100.2 per cent.

By the end of July they manufactured ten odd machine tools and efficient machinery and equipment by unfolding the mass technical innovation and machine-tool-begetting-machine-tool drive, to replenish and perfect production processes and raise the processing capacity 1.4 times compared with the end of last year. They also waged the struggle for economy and increased production to reduce the production cost by 20 per cent.

Especially, the members of the double Chollima welding platoon applied new fusing methods to lengthen the durability of products over 3 times and more than doubled labour productivity.

In this way, the workers and technicians of the repair shop successfully turned out new installations which are of decisive significance in exploiting deep deposits and extracting ore.

The flames of innovations were burning fiercely at the processing company and the Chollima casting platoon, too. The members of the company unfolded a technical innovation movement and raised the production efficiency 2.5 times. Innovations in the processing section required more castings. To meet the increasing requirement for mouldings, the members of the casting platoon built a new casting oven in a short period, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They are making continued innovations in production with a resolve to fulfil the yearly plan 1.2 times by the 20th birthday of the Republic and 1.5 times by the end of this year.

On the Sea

The Bonghwa Fishermen's Co-operative in Kwangchong county has made every effort to implement the on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing the medium- and small-scale fishery and shallow sea cultivation. By June 25 it fulfilled its yearly plan, which was set 1.5 times greater than the last year's, at 105 per cent.

The fishermen invented and manufactured various kinds of supplimentary tackles in addition to main ones to catch fish in a diverse way, thus overfulfilling their daily assignments by 50-100 per cent.

The Hapo Fishermen's Co-operative in Myongchon county fulfilled the yearly plan of marine products to the extent of 100.2 per cent by July 25. The fishermen of the co-operative have already caught fish 1.5 times and gathered sea tangles and shells over 3.5 times more than last year.

They have gone out fishing all the year round, replenishing the co-op's material and technical foundations.

In this way, in the past ten odd years they overfulfilled their plan every year.

At Lumbering Station

The workers of the lumbering station where Comrade Li Bong Chon works overfulfilled the yearly plan on all indices by August 5. With a resolve to carry out the annual plan by September 9, the birthday of the Republic, each lumberman has striven to mechanize tree felling and actively introduced high-speed felling methods, thereby overfulfilling his plan without fail.

In July they had bad weather but they fulfilled the plan of timber production at 300 per cent.

Pak Gum Ja

The workers of the factory where Comrade Choi Wong Sok works are making continued innovations in the spirit of having fulfilled their yearly plan ahead of schedule

20 Years under Banner of DPRK

Our Socialist Fatherland—A Country Where Everyone Studies Free of Charge

Marshal Kim Il Sung among school girls

Thanks to the original educational policy and the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a most advanced socialist educational system has been established in the northern half of the Republic, under which everybody can learn to his heart's content, and all conditions are provided for all people to study while working and work while studying.

In our country today, 2,600,000 pupils and students, or one-fourth of the population, are studying free of charge at 9,260 odd schools at all levels, 98 institutions of higher learning included. Particularly, with the enforcement in 1967 of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education combining general education with polytechnic education, it became possible to rear all the rising generation into versatile reserves for socialist and communist construction, into reliable successor to our revolutionary cause, and enhance further the technical and cultural level of all the working people.

In 1966 the number of university and college graduates grew 1.2 times as compared with 1962, and that of the graduates of higher technical schools and specialized secondary schools 3.2 times. At present over 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, 2.3 times as many as in 1962, are working in all branches of the people's economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Thanks to the wisdom and strength of our own technicians and specialists, all branches of the people's economy are managed and operated efficiently, and new, up-to-date factories and other enterprises are built continually in our country today. This is one of the biggest successes made by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the building of a new country."**

The successes made in the educational field in the last 20 years is a brilliant fruition and shining victory of the great thought of education which the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung matured in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and developed with originality in the liberated fatherland.

Eleven in a Family Receive Benefits of Free Education

Soh Jong Won is an ordinary clerk in a factory. He is a man having a rarely big family—father of eleven children. All of his children have either finished school or are at school.

Soh Jong Won is proud not only of his eleven children but also of the fact that they have either received or are receiving school education.

He says:

"In old days, one had to take great pains in feeding so many children as eleven, not to speak of sending them to school. I've sent all my children to school and brought them up well. This is not because I'm a somebody and have any means. Thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who set up the people's state power and shows all possible concern for the education of the younger generation, my children have been well brought up. They have grown up and got education rather under the care of the Party and the Leader than under the care of their parents."

Her eldest daughter, Soh Myong Sok, has long been on the staff of a scientific research institute since she left the Pyongyang Higher Physics School; the second daughter, Soh Hung Sok, has been working as an engineer in a geological surveying team since she graduated from the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute; the eldest son, Soh Jin Sok, has been working as actor at the Acrobatic Theatre according to his wishes and ability since he left senior middle school; the third daughter, Soh Mi Sok, and the fourth daughter, Soh Sang Sok, both graduates of higher medical school, are assistant doctors at hospital.

The remaining five daughters and one son are enrolled in the Simuju Light Industry College, Pyongyang Higher Economic School and middle and primary schools respectively.

They are doing school work well.

The family keeps 45 certificates of merit the children have received for their excellent school work —honours and top honours. Among them are a certificate of merit the second daughter, Soh Hung Sok, received when she graduated from the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute with top honours, and a certificate of merit one of the children received for the best scholarly attainments among the top-honour middle school pupils in Pyongyang. One of the sons won the first prize in heavy gymnastics contest.

The face of Soh Jong Won, now a 52-year-old man, beamed with satisfaction when he talked about his youngest son, Soh Chol Sok, the tenth of his eleven children who, best in his class in scholarly attainments and exemplary in the Young Pioneer activities, is the monitor of his class—the third form of a primary school—and a member of the committee of the Young Pioneer organization of the school.

One may conclude, in old way of thinking, that sending so many children to school "he must be a rich, moneyed man." But in our country where one is paid according to the quality and quantity of work he has performed and there is no one who fattens on the exploitation of others, there can be no particularly "rich, moneyed man."

What, then, one may ask, is Soh Jong Won and where did he earn so much money to send so many children to school?

He is an ordinary clerk at the planning section of a factory. In old days before the country's liberation, an ordinary clerk found it far beyond his means to send to college, higher technical school and middle school so many children as eleven.

If Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has always directed constant attention to the education of the rising generation since the time of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, and worked out a great plan for it, had not set up our system, the most advanced socialist system, our people's state power of today, it would be beyond imagination that everyone receives free education.

In our country, everyone can study to his heart's content because our people's state power established by our Leader has introduced an succession compulsory primary, secondary and then nine-year technical education, gives people benefits of receiving free education in schools at all levels and grants stipends to the students of higher educational establishments.

Soh Jong Won's eldest daughter was enrolled in primary school in the year of the country's liberation. All of his children, therefore, have grown up enjoying the benefits given by our people's state power.

In a notebook he keeps with great care, Soh Jong Won has recorded facts showing the benefits and concern he has received from the state in bringing up the eleven children.

The benefits his second daughter had received from the state until she finished a higher educational establishment and became an engineer, for instance, amount to his several years' income in terms of money.

It is, therefore, needless to mention more about the immense benefits all his children have received from the state.

Pak Hung Byong

KIM IL SUNG UNIVERSITY

A Reliable Centre for Training National Cadres

SOME time ago, on the eve of the red-letter day—the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, I paid a visit to Kim Il Sung University, the highest academic institution of our country, located at the foot of Morangbong Hill.

Looking at the magnificent and monumental edifices of the University I retrospected the proud road it has traversed together with the prospering fatherland under the banner of the Republic.

The University which came into being after the liberation of the country from the yoke of Japanese imperialist rule, on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has traversed a road replete with honour in the warm bosom of the Leader.

After liberation the country was in very difficult conditions. We had to liquidate the old legacy of colonial society left over from the defeated Japanese imperialism, develop the people's economy and national culture at an early date and build the country into a rich, strong independent state. Under the circumstances, what was needed firstly was the national cadres, and secondly too, was the national cadres.

The Korean people wished to have a genuine university of the people. But they had neither experiences in running a university nor material and technical foundations to speak of. What's worse, the nationalist nihilists obstructed the founding of a university, claiming that it was "premature."

Yet, Comrade Premier warded off their slander resolutely and promoted a university, looking ahead not only into the immediate future but the distant future, and personally organized and guided the work.

Comrade Premier sent people for scholars scattered throughout the country to form a professoriate and provided buildings and facilities for them even in those difficult days. He personally saw to it that tens of thousands of volumes of scientific and technical books were contributed to the university, and called upon factories and enterprises all over the country to make the laboratory equipment for it.

October 1, 1946 witnessed the historic inauguration of the first university of our people, a centre for training the national cadres.

The founding of the University was a great historical event which marked the birth of people's institutions of higher learning in our country. With the founding of the University our people came to have the highest academic institution—the long-cherished desire, and a powerful base for training the national cadres.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed with regard to the mission and character of the University:

"The characteristics of our university lies in the fact that it is a university of the people where the sons and daughters of the people can learn freely; and it makes a contribution to promoting the welfare of the people, developing our national culture to make it shine in the world and to building the fatherland of the people... The aim of this University is to train the national cadres who are equipped with advanced science and techniques, steeled politically and fight devotedly for the building of a democratic fatherland and for the prosperity and development of our nation."

In the early days of the university there were no sufficient number of teachers nor sufficient amount of facilities. It has seven faculties with an enrollment of 1,500 students. But it made a rapid growth under the personal care of the Leader and with the active support and assistance of the people.

Farmer Kim Je Won residing in Namuri plain of Jaeryong, at the first celebrations held on the occasion of the completion of delivery of tax-in-kind, displayed his patriotism by contributing 30 *kamani* of rice to the construction of the University. His fessoriate and provided buildings and facilities for them even in those difficult days. He personally saw to it that tens of thousands of volumes of scientific and technical books were contributed to the university, and called upon factories and enterprises all over the country to make the laboratory equipment for it.

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The construction of its main building was completed amid the joy of all people two years after its inauguration, and the books sent from cities and localities enriched its library.

The University produced its first graduates at all faculties in 1950, that were the first gifts the people's University presented to the motherly Party and the fatherland.

In the difficult days of the war and post-war rehabilitation and construction, too, the University grew continuously under the personal concern of the Leader and trained a great number of scientists and experts.

Even during the severe Fatherland Liberation War when the country was enveloped in the gun-smoke, Comrade Premier visited the University (it was evacuated to a mountain valley at that time) and showed concern for every detail of the lives of teachers and students and gave concrete guidance to the work of teaching and scientific research.

After the war, he saw to it that priority was given to the reconstruction of Kim Il Sung University and students were granted stipends, clothes and school things, though the working people were building the foundations of heavy industry tightening their belts. And he showed particular concern for the students who have no one to depend upon.

Indeed, whenever the teachers and students at the University think of the happiness of their life and joy of learning, they feel close at their hearts the great concern of Comrade Premier.

The students of the biological faculty specially take good care of the "Hall of Presents from Comrade Premier," where valuable zoological specimens that Comrade Premier personally collected in the last 20 odd years are preserved. Among them are white pheasant and white sea-cucumber—wonders of the animal kingdom—tiger and such valuable animals as neuter pheasant, snowy heron, a chick parrot and such rare fish as *"Kinyom-o"* and *"Nohwa"* that Comrade Premier caught for specimens for the first time in the coastal waters of our country. These are used as precious materials in scientific research and in teaching.

A foreigner wrote the following impression after his inspection of the Hall: ". . . The Korean students and scholars are the most happy ones in the world. We don't know as yet any history of a country whose Leader has shown such a systematic concern for the development of science. Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great Leader!. . ."

The solicitude of the Leader is truly, deeper than the sea and higher than the mountain. Comrade Premier who is taking the destiny of the Korean revolution upon himself gave the on-the-spot guidance more than 50 times to the University up to date since the liberation, that is, throughout the period up to now —the days after liberation when the complex circumstances were created, the arduous days of war and the busy post-war days. At every time of his guidance the Leader, showing the brilliant future of our revolution, indicated the direction the University should take in teaching and looked after every aspect of the lives of the students and teachers.

The University which grew and developed under such deep solicitude, has graduated over 20 odd times a great number of the national cadres who are immensely loyal to the Party and the Leader and sent them to the political, economic, cultural, military and all other fields. Among the graduates are competent Party and administrative workers, public figures, authoritative scholars, talented writers and literary men and commanding personnel who are playing an important role in all branches of the people's economy.

The University, as a mother college of the Republic, has separated several faculties from it to establish big colleges—Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute, Pyongyang Medical College, and Wonsan Agricultural College—making a great contribution to the development of higher education and science and techniques.

The University, though it had separated several faculties from it, has been expanded in scale more than 10 times as compared with the time of its founding.

Today the University has various laboratories with up-to-date equipment, a library with a stock of over one million volumes and nine-storeyed building No. 1 with 400 odd cosy rooms, and it is provided with ample material and technical conditions needed for scientific research.

At the University, more than 10,000 students—the innovators and model armymen of yesterday who are the sons and daughters of workers, peasants and working intellectuals—are developing their talents in full. And hundreds of young men from the fighting Vietnam and other socialist countries and from Asian, African and Latin-American countries are studying here.

The University has grown into a Red University of the Party, into a genuine University of the people where the unitary ideological system of the Party, an ideological system of knowing no ideas other than the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, is firmly established and where *Juche* is established in educational work and scientific research and the revolutionary atmosphere of learning and educational discipline are established.

The students, deeply cherishing the honour and pride of studying at the University named after the Leader, are growing up into the revolutionary fighters who endeavour singleheartedly to make the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, their bones and flesh; who defend with their lives the Party and Leader without the slightest vacillation under any storm and stress, and resolutely defend and implement the Party policy and line.

Today of the University is bright, yet the morrow of it will be brighter.

The University library with modern equipment will be built this year, and building No. 2 and other magnificent edifices will be built in the near future. Then it will take quite a new look.

The University will make further prosperity in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and add lustre to its honourable and proud name.

Ji Ryong Cha

Students learning to their hearts' content at moderely equipped Kim Il Sung University under the warm care of the Leader

PEOPLE STUDY WHILE WORKING

Our experience reveals clearly that the factory college, a study-while-working higher educational establishment set up at major factories and enterprises of our country at the direct initiative of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has great advantages and vitality.

The factory college makes it possible for its students not only to arm themselves with the unitary ideology of our Party and further revolutionize themselves but also to understand easily the contents of lectures on the basis of their techniques, skill and experience in production, and obtain easily new scientific-technical know-how and utilize it in production practice in time, and further deepen and develop it.

Today the factory college students are leading their factories and enterprises in the technical innovation movement and play a big role in expanding production results.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"These colleges make it possible to train intellectuals of a new type en masse from the working class and to provide the possibility of combining education most closely with production and theory with practice. Because large numbers of core workers are receiving a higher education without being separated from production, the development of production and technique is further accelerated."**

I realized all the more clearly the justness of this teaching during my visit to the Kangson Steel Plant and the Kangson Engineering College there.

* * *

It was towards the close of noon recess when I went to the steel workshop of the plant. Workers were engrossed in discussion sitting at a table with a plan on it. It was a new technical innovation proposal. A worker was solving a problem in higher mathematics to convince his colleagues of the new proposal.

"All these are worker-students. The worker over there is called Kim Sang Hi. He is in the graduating class of the factory college and a master in technical innovations. Of course, he is a top-honour student." A leading functionary of the steel plant accompanying me introduced them to me with a smile.

In the pre-liberation days, the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant, like all other working class of the country, were totally denied opportunities of learning. After the country's liberation the workers here had to do everything for themselves. So they put their heart and soul into study cursing their bitter days under the Japanese imperialist rule when they could not afford to study.

The Party and the Leader set it as one of the first and foremost tasks in the construction of a new state to train our own national cadres and paid deep attention to the work. Thus, the way to learning was open wide for the workers here.

But the American imperialists started a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic which had embarked upon the building of a new life.

The immediate postwar rehabilitation and construction after the victorious war and the huge tasks of the subsequent socialist construction urgently called for greater numbers of our own technical force.

At that time, we had at major factories and enterprises a big army of workers with secondary education who could get higher education and a scientific-technical force capable of imparting higher education successfully as a result of energetic measures taken by the Party for the development of educational work.

At this very time, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a clear grasp of all conditions of our country and took a measure for setting up a widespread network of factory colleges under the study-while-working education system. This was one of the most correct steps to train technical personnel.

The Kangson Engineering College, along with other factory colleges of our country, was established in September 1960 according to the decision of the August 1960 Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party on improving and strengthening the work of training technical personnel.

The workers here celebrated the founding of the factory college as a great event.

☆ **Worker-students of the Kangson Engineering College at practice in the laboratory** ☆

The working class of the Kangson Steel Plant felt deeply grateful for the profound solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who opened the highway to scientific research for them and boundlessly happy over being able to occupy the forts of science and technique.

Listening to this story, I went to the factory college at the foot of a mountain opposite the plant.

The college buildings were very fine and modernly equipped. All departments had their own laboratories and research rooms.

The director of the plant is concurrently the rector of the factory college, and vice-director of the plant in charge of management, the vice-rector. Fifty per cent of teachers are experienced engineers and specialists of the plant. The leading functionaries of the plant including the chief secretary of the plant's Party committee give lectures on the Party policies.

The factory college arranges the programme of instruction to fit in with the peculiarities of the worker-students.

As for the teaching methods, the factory college combines teaching with production, gives developmental education taking into account the comprehensive and reasoning faculties of the students and arranges lectures on the spot so as to enable the students to understand easily the difficult theoretical problems.

The teachers of the factory college don't confine themselves to giving lectures alone. They direct as much time to the specific guidance of the students' self-study as to lectures in consideration of the fact that the time the students can assign for self-study is restricted. They give supplementary lectures at any time the students request. They also go down often to the spot to give answers to the questions raised by the students. Guidance in writing also help the students to make up their weak points.

Meanwhile, the plant always pays close attention to the study conditions of the students like their real parents.

Besides various laboratories, research rooms and libraries, there are study rooms specially appointed for the students at the plant. And all the employees help the students in their study like their own affairs.

The worker-students study with a high degree of consciousness.

They always think how to improve production processes when they learn new things, closely combining education with production and theory with practice, and solve knotty technical problems one by one individually or collectively with their new knowledge.

In recent four years the worker-students of the plant made as many as 1,000 technical innovations of great value, bringing colossal profits to the state.

In the seven years since its birth in 1967 the Kangson factory college turned out a large technical force—171 metallurgists, 13 electricians, 100 mechanical and 68 ferrous metallurgists. The head, chief engineer and secretary of the primary Party organization, of the steel workshop, one of the principal workshops of the steel plant, are graduates of the factory college. The college turns out every year many Red technical personnel firmly equipped with the revolutionary ideas of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung and rich scientific-technical knowledge.

At six in the afternoon the college students were flocking to their college. They were men of electric furnaces and the blooming mill or draftsmen. Among them was Kim Sang Hi whom I met at the steel workshop at noon.

At the sight of the workers coming to the college, my heart swelled with a pride in our socialist system under which the way for all the working people to become engineers and scholars is open wide under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Bok Rok

A Glimpse of S. Korean Education

School—Profiteering Centre, Parade Ground

In South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been consistently pursuing a heinous colonial enslavement policy in the field of education as in other domains, putting it under their perfect control.

As a result, South Korea's education is plunging into confusion and is going headlong toward general decline.

Hard Access to Learning

Even according to the doctored data released by the puppet authorities, two million children of school age up to 15 are forced to work and go about begging.

Why have they been reduced to such a pitiful plight? The figures released by the South Korean publication show that during his primary school days of six years a pupil has to pay as much as 128,000 *won* as entrance, tuition, foundation board and other miscellaneous fees. This amount is greater than an ordinary worker's wage for three years.

The South Korean puppet authorities and profiteers are forcing a large amount of impositions upon pupils' parents under various names.

According to the "investigation on real state of miscellaneous fees" in primary schools in the city conducted by the "Seoul city educational committee," the kinds of fees now reach 23.

Such being the case, it is out of question for children of poor toiling people to attend school. They have to take up various trades from their early days.

Those children who have to leave primary school halfway owing to the heavy burden of school fees amount to 140,000 annually on an average. South Korean news agencies report that owing to severe drought damage and intensified plunder by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for preparations for a new war the figure is on the steady increase of late.

From this you can easily imagine how the situation of students at higher schools stands.

Referring to these deplorable realities of schools in South Korea, a primary school teacher in Boryong county, South Chungchong Province, said: "Schools are tax offices and teachers are tax collectors."

"Children's Concentration Camp"

The management of primary schools is also in a sad plight.

This is expressed, first of all, in an acute shortage of classrooms. Even entrance halls and corridors as well as assembly halls and warehouses are used as classrooms. Classes are also held in grass-roofed makeshift huts and in the open air.

According to the data published by the puppet authorities, the number of classrooms in short amounts to more than 20,000 and 2,000 classrooms are on the verge of collapse.

A small classroom is packed with more than a hundred pupils. But this does not make good the shortage of classrooms. Schools are operated on the two, three or five-shift system.

In this regard, even the South Korean "educational year book" lamented that the "primary school of today is not a school so much as a children's concentration camp which brings pain to them."

School Racketeering

Now South Korean schools have been reduced to profiteering centres. This is most clearly to be seen in the institutes of higher learning.

For example, school impositions the authorities of Seoul University levied on a student totalled 67,500 won in 1966. Though such enormous sum of money was squeezed out, expenditures for running the university including wages for teachers were only 28,000 won on an average for a student. This means that the Pak Jung Hi clique in league with the authorities of the university netted 31,500 won a year from a student.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the profiteers consider this "enterprise" a good job under the pretext of school education.

Hence, they are engrossed in the excessive enrolment of students to make money in the name of "school impositions."

South Korean publications reveal that colleges have an excess of the student body over the regular number but they keep this secret. The enrollment of some colleges is 3-4 times the fixed number.

In fact, South Korean universities and colleges do not exist for education of students. They are profiteering centres of the puppet clique. In view of this situation the only concern of students is to gain "diploma."

It is little wonder that South Korean publications reproachfully call this effectless diploma "formal qualification certificate," "unemployment ticket" or "lottery ticket for a successful career."

(Continued on Page 11)

Vinalon—Brilliant Fruition of Science Based on Juche

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, instructed at all times that all scientists should develop science and technology in accordance with the demands of our Party and revolution firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*, and accelerate economic construction relying on the resources of our country and on our techniques.

The Leader's great idea of *Juche* was a decisive motive power in exploring the abundant domestic resources and carrying out the technical revolution in conformity with the actual conditions of our country by bringing into full play the creative zeal and talent of the scientists.

The research into vinalon and the industrialization of its production which is one of the brilliant successes attained in the field of science and technology of our country constitutes a proud fruition of the great idea of *Juche* conceived by the Leader.

As early as the post-liberation days the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that some scientists and technicians should develop a higher polymerized, organic synthetic industry through the exploitation and utilization of the inexhaustible possibilities latent in our industries, basing themselves on the successes attained in making alcohol and nitric acid, etc. from carbide which are made of electricity, anthracite and limestone existing in abundance in our country, and provided them with every condition for its development.

In 1952 when the whole country was still enveloped in the fierce flames of the Fatherland Liberation War Comrade Premier, looking intelligently far ahead into the future, saw to it that the vinalon researchers were assembled and the research centre was built for them, and personally sent them the laboratory equipment and reagents, showing a meticulous concern for their research work.

At the meeting of the scientists held on April 27, that year he indicated the direction in which the independent chemical industry should be developed, based on the stand of *Juche*. And during a recess of the meeting he received Dr. Ri Sung Gi and encouraged his research work.

The instructions of the Leader: "Our intellectuals in the fields of science and production technique, our production innovators and inventors, overcoming wartime difficulties, should devote all their energy, knowledge and experiences to the work for ensuring the rehabilitation and development of the people's economy after the war" aroused a high degree of revolutionary zeal of the scientists.

Upholding the earnest instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung the vinalon research group made strenuous efforts to consistently embody into its scientific research work the Leader's idea of *Juche* that the independent chemical industry should be developed relying on the domestic resources.

Particularly, greatly inspired and encouraged by the unreserved concern and teachings of the respected and beloved Leader, the research group waged a vigorous struggle to capture the fortress of science, occasionally staying the whole night through in research rooms and laboratories.

Their strenuous efforts produced good results. The group obtained fine successes in the research into the production of catalyst active carbon with the cheap raw material available easily in the country, into the synthesizing of nitric acid and in solving scientific problems which were of importance in the development of a higher polymerised chemistry.

But their research was not always in a plain sailing. There were failures, too. Yet they were never disheartened. When faced to difficulty they set to work with a firmer will.

On June 24, 1958 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, personally called at the research centre and instructed them to be bold in thinking and bold in research work, and showed in a concrete way the direction they should follow in research work and taught them the ways for fulfilling the assigned task. Upon receiving his on-the-spot instruction the research group boldly set to work with fresh enthusiasm. At length, it obtained even auxiliary materials using domestic resources and conducted the study for the systematic expansion of the equipment for making vinalon from a laboratory scale to a factory scale and completely solved the technical problems relating to the manufacturing of equipment in conformity with the conditions of production in our country.

Comrade Premier who personally visited the spot on March 25, 1959, selected the site of a vinalon factory to be built, and he told the scientists to build the factory into one with a capacity of 20,000 tons, instead of the planned 10,000 tons, and taught them in concrete terms the ways for exploring the possibilities and for solving the scientific and technological problems related to the project.

All constructors and scientists rose up as one in the "great battle for vinalon" taking to their hearts the instruction of the Leader.

The researchers in work-clothes went to the construction site and solved problems arising in building the great vinalon factory, living rightly among the workers.

The researchers closely combined the research work with practice in production, upholding the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader. Comrade Kim Il Sung: "The creative cooperation between scientific workers and production workers makes it easy to apply the successes achieved in scientific research and scientific inventions to the people's economy... The fine method of combining theory with practice brings valuable benefits not only to production but also to science itself."

They worked not merely as researchers but also as designers and as constructors, and in this course they put unreasonable process on a right track, tapping reserves, and thus made a technical innovation of building this factory with the equipment one-third less than originally envisaged in the design.

Meanwhile the research workers visited the machine-building factories to help workers there to raise the quality of the equipment and other installations which were manufactured for the first time for such a huge factory.

The research workers made untiring efforts day and night.

The scientists studied time and again the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas to learn from the infinite loyalty of the anti-Japanese fighters to the Leader and their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which inspired them with great courage and confidence.

They organized a "40-day shock brigade" and helped the assembling work which proceeded at an amazing speed, and upon each set of machine being assembled, they conducted trial operation, thus shortening the date of construction.

All the scientists, in a body with heroic working class and the People's Army men who took part in the construction, devoted all their wisdom and energy to implementing the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader.

At last, the huge vinalon factory equipped with the latest techniques was put into commissioning. This factory turns out annually enough vinalon to produce 25 metres of fabrics per capita of the population.

This factory, which turns out over 30 kinds of chemical products including vinalon whose main raw materials are limestone and anthracite in which our country abounds, is, indeed, the brilliant fruition of our science based on *Juche*, the great idea of the Leader.

On May 7, 1961, the grand Hamhung city mass meeting was held in celebration of the commissioning of the vinalon factory in a jubilee atmosphere of May.

That day the scientists, together with the constructors of the vinalon factory and the entire people in Hamhung who attended the meeting held in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, demonstrated to the whole world the brilliant success gained in the development of science based on *Juche*, the great idea of the Leader, rejoicing over their splendid victory.

At the meeting Comrade Premier highly praised the scientists and technicians for their feats performed in the research into vinalon and in the construction of the vinalon factory, saying:

"Dr. Li Sung Gi and other scientists and technicians solved through untiring efforts the problem of making vinalon with the raw materials of our country and completed satisfactorily the designing of the complex equipment of the factory and tackled all technical matters."

That we are now producing vinalon fabrics with our own raw materials and our own techniques by dint of our invention in accordance with the teachings and the lofty will of the fatherly Leader who is always concerned to provide our people with better clothes and lead a happier life constitutes a historical event that is greatly conducive to the improvement in the people's livelihood.

Dr. Li Sung Gi, who, though invented vinalon in 1939, had to bury his research work when ill-ling under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism, realized his long-cherished dream for the first time in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the northern half of the Republic.

No wonder, looking at the cheering crowds at the meeting, he shouted inwardly:

"Comrades! When you have vinalon cloth you must not take it for granted... You should never forget that vinalon bears the love deeper than the sea and loftier than the mountain of Comrade Premier, the love of a father who wants to provide better clothes for his children."

Hong Rae Hui

Scientists of the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Sciences engaged in research into scientific-technical problems to develop industry with our resources and techniques taking to heart the on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Premier.

(Continued from Page 10)

Schools Converted into Parade Grounds

South Korea's colleges and universities have been converted into parade grounds which produce cheap mercenaries for the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Pak Jung Hi clique formed the "reserve officers training corps" in colleges in 1961 to produce low-ranking officers for the puppet army. Under this system all collegiate students have to go through military education of over 700 hours and a 12-week training in army barracks under a discipline with the rod and then they are pressganged into the puppet army after graduation.

Particularly frantic preparations by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for a new war in recent years go hand in hand with the intensification of military education and training of students. They are now trying to establish the "reserve officers training corps" even in high schools.

Another main feature of the U.S. imperialists' educational policy is the fascistization of schools along with their militarization.

The Pak Jung Hi clique organized the secret intelligence body called "Youth Thought Party" — a tool of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and other various reactionary organizations in schools. They mobilize a number of special agents to keep their eyes on every movement of students and teachers so as to arrest at random progressive students and teachers or oust them from school.

As is seen above, South Korea's education under more than 20 years of the occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is in a general decline and now confronted with a great crisis.

That is why all pupils and students from primary school to university are vigorously fighting against colonial enslavement education by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and for democratic reform of education system and improvement of conditions for learning.

The South Korean youths and students who dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys through such valiant mass movements as the April 1960 Uprising and the June 3, 1964 Uprising are unfolding, together with the other South Korean population, vigorous struggles—underground movements, court struggle and mass struggle—boundlessly revering the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung to hasten the day when they will study to their hearts' content in his bosom.

Li Jip

At 9th World Youth and Students Festival

Delegates from Various Countries Express Boundless Respect and Reverence for Comrade KIM IL SUNG

As was already reported, our youth and students delegation to the recent Ninth World Youth and Students Festival held in Sofia took an active part in various functions arranged according to the plan of the festival and carried out their activities successfully.

During the festival our delegation had meetings with broad sections of youth and students from various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world and made a great contribution to strengthening friendship, unity and militant solidarity in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., and anti-colonialist struggle.

At these meetings youth and student delegates from various countries of the world voiced their feeling of boundless respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and were unsparing in their praise of the achievements the Korean people have made in revolution and construction under his leadership. They also expressed their full support for our cause to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieve the independent unification of the country.

At the meeting of our delegates with youth and student delegates from the fighting African countries held on August 2 Ruanda youth and student delegate Mubukirera Marad said: In the name of the youth and students of Ruanda, I extend greetings to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the brave Korean people, a most outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our times, who has led the Korean revolution victoriously for more than 40 years. The Korean people is a heroic people, a great people and a people who know how to resolutely fight imperialism and to defend their gains of revolution. The Korean people is a people who under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung fought and won over Japanese imperialism in the 1930's and then the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The Korean people opened up an era of national prosperity in a historically short span of time. These achievements are attributable to the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the wise Leader of the Korean people and one of the great leaders of the revolutionary peoples the world over.

Stressing that Marshal Kim Il Sung said that where there are exploitation and oppression there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people, he said emphatically that the Ruanda people will fight the enemy to the end and, if need be, lay down their lives without hesitation, following the example of the Korean people.

Angolan youth and student delegate Rishi Radobes expressed thanks to the Korean people for their militant encouragement to the Angolan people in their struggle and said that the Angolan people not only enjoy the material and moral support of the Korean people but learn from the experience in the struggle waged by the Korean people under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great and distinguished Leader.

Bahrain youth and student delegate Ahmed spoke at the meeting with the youth and students from the Arab countries held on August 1 on behalf of the youth and students of Bahrain, Yemen and Oman. He said that in the course of studying the teaching of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, they learned more clearly that to drive out the British imperialists and win national independence they should wage an armed struggle.

Sudanese youth and student delegate Kdro Alshara stressed that the just struggle of the Korean people under the guidance of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung is not only a brilliant model for the peoples fighting to build new states and liquidate backwardness but a fine model for the peoples of all countries in the world fighting against U.S. imperialism.

At the meeting held on July 26 head of the Sierra Leone youth and student delegation Lloyd Wandal said that the Sierra Leone people are drawing immense inspiration and strength from the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and voiced his feeling of boundless reverence for the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

At the meeting with the youth from Mali, Guinea, the Congo(B) and Burundi, head of the Malian youth and student delegation Mussa Keita said that the Malian youth are well aware of the brave struggle of the heroic Korean people and youth and noted: The name of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, has long been widely known to all of us and today he enjoys the boundless respect of all the peoples of the world. We know well the bravery and resoluteness displayed by you in the construction of the country under this leadership.

This meeting, like many other meetings, proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and unity from beginning to end. Closing the meeting, the African guests loudly shouted led by the Guinean youth and student delegate: "Long Live Premier Kim Il Sung!" and "Let's overthrow imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism!"

Hong Pal Son

Brilliant Results of Our Artists and Sportsmen

"Living Example of Revolutionary Art"

The results of the art contest in the Ninth World Youth and Students Festival held in Sofia between July 31 and August 3 were made public. In this art contest our artists demonstrated the "golden art" of Chollima Korea.

They participated in the competitions of folk instrumental music, dances, folk songs, classic songs, politically engaged songs and others and displayed to the full the artistic ability and talent they cultivated under the direct and warm solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung. They enjoyed high praise from the participants in the festival.

Rumanian juryman Konstantin said on the Korean dances that they were "an art like the morning star, which showed the most brilliant and perfect technique in the art contest of the festival."

Guinean jurywoman Professoress Paraori said with deep emotion:

"Korea's folk instrumental music is not a simple music, but a bomb smashing imperialism. All newborn independent countries, I think, should follow the example of the performance of Korea's folk instrumental music."

Left: Our women volleyball team known as the world's strongest team. It was placed first and carried off a trophy and ten gold medals.
Right: Group dance "Arduous March," a winner of gold medal. This work won the highest marks at the dance contest of the festival

"Due Victory"

In different games held in accordance with the plan of the sports events of the festival our athletes scored great successes by giving full play to the sports technique, stubborn fighting spirit and lofty moral traits they had fostered taking to heart Marshal Kim Il Sung's teachings, and demonstrating once more the stamina of heroic Korea to the whole world.

The chief volleyball referee of the festival expressed his admiration for our women's volleyball team which defeated its opponents one after another by a wide margin to carry off an honourable trophy: "Your victory is due. Yours is more of a highly refined art than volleyball games."

As the citizens of Pleven who saw table tennis matches said that "Korea held dominating sway over the current table tennis event," our players evoked the great admiration of the spectators.

Friendship between Peoples of Korea and Sierra Leone

A friendship delegation of Sierra Leone headed by Joseph A. John, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Sierra Leone National Youth Movement, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from July 31 to August 15 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Our people warmly welcomed the delegation from Sierra Leone.

The recent visit to Korea of the friendship delegation of Sierra Leone went a long way toward deepening the mutual understanding and trust and developing the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The industrious and valorous people of Sierra Leone liberated themselves from the yoke of the British colonialists and won independence on April 27, 1961 after a prolonged stubborn struggle against foreign aggressors.

Since the independence the people of Sierra Leone have risen up in a vigorous struggle to build a new life and achieve the prosperity of the country.

The people of Sierra Leone are striving to consolidate the national independence and cement the economic foundations of the country under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

As a result, agricultural production is on the increase and the abundant underground resources in this "country of jewel" are exploited in a big way.

The people of Sierra Leone today give support to the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples to get rid of the subjugation of imperialism and colonialism and make endeavours for the liberation and freedom of Africa.

The justice-loving people of Sierra Leone extend support to the just cause of our people fighting to drive out from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the most heinous enemy of mankind and No. 1 target in the struggle, and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

We wish new successes to the people of Sierra Leone who are fighting for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity and development of the country under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Pak Chol Ho

Significant Red-letter Day of Cyprian People

The Cyprian people mark the significant national red-letter day —the eighth anniversary of the independence and the proclamation of the Republic.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Cyprian people on this occasion.

The independence of Cyprus and the proclamation of the Republic on August 16, 1960 are a precious fruition of the protracted struggle of its people against the British colonialists and for national liberation and freedom.

After World War II, under the impact of the growth and strengthening of the might of the socialist camp and the mounting national liberation struggle in Asia and Africa, the people of Cyprus waged a stubborn struggle to free themselves from the evil colonial rule of the British imperialists and achieve the liberation and freedom of the country.

The British colonialists resorted to sanguinary suppression and all sorts of intrigues to stall the liberation struggle of the Cyprian people, but they failed to block the ever-growing just struggle of the Cyprian people.

The Cyprian people won independence at length and proclaimed the Republic and embarked upon an energetic struggle for a new life and the prosperity and development of the country.

Since the independence they have waged a vigorous struggle against the repeated interference of foreign aggressors in their internal affairs and for complete national independence, the abolition of the British military bases and for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Yet the British imperialists still attempt viciously to infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of the Cyprian people, continue to station their troops in this country to maintain it as their perpetual colony and military base.

Particularly the U.S. imperialists, the most heinous common enemy of the world people, instigate actively the British imperialists frantically scheming to convert Cyprus into a stepping-stone for their aggression against the Near and Middle East and the Asian and African countries.

All facts show that the root cause of the misfortunes and sufferings of the Cyprian people is none other than the systematic and vicious aggressive attempts of the U.S.-British imperialists.

The aggressive moves of the U.S.-British imperialists are not only a criminal act violating the independence and national sovereignty of Cyprus. These are also an open hostile act against the peoples of the Near and Middle East fighting for national independence, peace and security and, furthermore, against the peace-loving peoples of the world.

That is why the persistent struggle of the Cyprian people against the aggressive schemes of the U.S.-British imperialists and their followers is enlisting the support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples of Korea and of the whole world.

The Korean people who are waging a just struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland are convinced that the Cyprian people will surely emerge victorious in the struggle against the aggressive schemes of the U.S.-British imperialists and for the independent development of the country as they won independence through their arduous struggle.

Pak Ung Gil

Press Conference with Crew of U.S. Imperialist Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo"

The crew of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" once again apologize for the criminal acts they have committed and express their ardent desire and wishes to the American people and public in large

News paper, news agency and radio correspondents at home had a press conference on Aug. 13 with crew members of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," now in detention in our country since they were captured by self-defensive measures of the Naval Force of the Korean People's Army on Jan. 23, while conducting criminal espionage and hostile acts deep in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

The press conference was held at the unanimous request of the entire crew of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo."

Present at the press conference were correspondents of the daily *Rodong Shinmun* and many other papers, the *Korean Central News Agency* and the *Korean Central Broadcasting Committee*. Also there were captain of the "Pueblo," five officers, a civilian senior oceanographer, and 18 representatives the crew had selected from among the enlisted men by common consent.

Here follow questions and answers exchanged at the press conference.

CHAIRMAN: Welcome our correspondents, who have come a long way here.

We now start the press conference.

This press conference is being held at the unanimous request of the crew members of the "Pueblo" now being detained in our country to convey through the correspondents their ardent desires and wishes and to make an appeal to their families, the American people, and the peoples of the world.

Attending the press conference here today are correspondents of the daily **Rodong Shinmun** and other papers, news agency and radio correspondents.

Now let's have a frank talk.

Commander BUCHER, Commanding Officer: On behalf of the officers, crew and civilian oceanographers of the "USS Pubelo" I would like to express my deep thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having granted us this opportunity to meet with members of the press and other news media, in compliance with our request.

We are also very grateful to the many members of the press media who troubled themselves to attend this press conference.

Although, those who sit before you and the remainder of the "Pueblo" crew are criminals who committed espionage and hostile acts after having intruded deep into your territorial waters we are now most sincerely repentant of those crimes.

We earnestly requested permission to hold this press conference in order to have your assistance in realizing our earnest desire for repatriation.

We sincerely hope through this press conference to firstly inform our families and loved ones and the American people that through the generous humanitarian treatment that we have been afforded the entire crew is well and being provided with adequate conditions for living.

Secondly, we wish to express our intense desire to be reunited with our families at the earliest possible moment and thereby to appeal to the people of the United States to urge our government to take appropriate action to enable us to return home.

We sincerely hope that our words will move the reporters and correspondents to feel sympathetic to our wishes and that they will transmit our desires to our families as quickly as possible.

The 82 "Pueblo" personnel detained here hail from 34 different states and the Republic of the Philippines.

The 25 who sit before you represent a fair crossection of our crew and 21 different states. The average age of the conferees is 27.

I will now introduce those who represent "Pueblo":

Lt. Edward R. Murphy, Executive Officer, age 30 from Mckinleyville, California.

Lt. Stephen R. Harris, Research Officer, age 30, from Melrose, Massachusetts.

Lt. JG. F. Carl Schumacher Jr., Operations Officer, age 25 from St. Louis, Missouri

Ens. Timothy L. Harris, Supply Officer, age 25, from Jacksonville, Florida

CWO Gene H. Lacy, Engineering Officer, age 37, from Seattle, Washington

Mr. Dunnie R. Tuck, Oceanographer, age 31, from Richmond, Virginia

CPO James F. Kell, age 31, from Honolulu, Hawaii

PO1 Policarpo P. Garcia, age 34, from Cavite, Republic of the Philippines

PO1 Charles B. Law Jr., age 27 from Tacoma, Washington

PO1 Lawrence W. Mack, age 34, from Detroit, Michigan

PO1 James A. Shepard, age 27, from Williamstown, Massachusetts

Sgt. Robert J. Chicca, age 34, from Chillum Terrace, Maryland

PO2 Victor D. Escamilla, age 26, from Amarillo, Texas

PO2 Harry Lewis, age 31, from Long Island, New York

PO2 Charles R. Sterling, age 29, from Omaha, Nebraska

PO2 Peter M. Langenberg, age 22, from Clayton, Missouri

PO2 Wayne D. Anderson, age 25, from Waycross, Georgia

PO2 Rodney H. Duke, age 25, from Pelahatchie, Mississippi

PO3 Darrell Dean Wright, age 23, from Alma, West Virginia

PO3 Angelo S. Strano, age 22, from Hartford, Connecticut

SN Robert W. Hill, age 20, from Chewton, Pennsylvania

SN Edward S. Russell, age 25, from Glendale, California

FN Steven U. Woelk, age 20, from Alta Vista, Kansas

FN Michael O'bannon, age 22, from Portland, Oregon

I am Commanding Officer, Commander Lloyd M. Bucher, age 39, from Lincoln, Nebraska.

CORRESPONDENT: I would like to ask you a question. It has been more than half a year since you were captured. How is your health?

PO3 STRANO: The health of the entire crew is in very good condition, due to the humanitarian treatment afforded us by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They have provided us with many of the necessities which are very important factors in maintaining good health, such as, an adequate diet, regular exercise, clean living conditions and the facilities to keep ourselves clean. We receive medical attention whenever needed at sickcall every morning except Sunday. All our sickness has been or is now being cured by the medical staff who takes care of our health. Although we receive such treatment the entire crew is eagerly longing to return to our families and country.

PO1 LAW: As the responsible petty officer of the crew I must state that the entire crew is in good health. I believe the reason for this state of health is a reflection upon the balanced diet we are receiving and the readily available medical treatment. This medical treatment is in the form of sickcall held daily and also a thorough physical examination recently received.

CORRESPONDENT: As you have just mentioned, you look quite healthy. Can you tell us how you spend the day?

PO1 MACK: Our daily schedule is quite liberal, after we get up in the morning we engage in healthful outdoor exercises. After we finish our exercises we come in and clean our bodies and clean our living spaces. After this we take breakfast, after breakfast we are allowed to engage in discussions of our choice. We are also provided with a good deal of magazines, books and periodicals that tell us about the Korean way of life. We continue our discussions until lunchtime.

After lunchtime we engage in outdoor sports, after which we are allowed to take a good nap and clean our bodies again. After this we are allowed to engage again in discussions of our choice until suppertime. After suppertime we are allowed full freetime in which we may engage in cultural activities such as cards, chess or ping-pong. We enjoy full freetime on Sundays and we are treated to a film once a week. Speaking for myself and for my shipmates we can see that through the organization of our daily life, the humanitarian policy and the full freedom we enjoy and we certainly do appreciate it.

ENSIGN HARRIS, Supply Officer: First I would like to thank the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for providing us with such a schedule for our daily living. This schedule is humanitarian in scope and all aspects of our life. There is not much I can add to the details of our schedule, except that we feel that it is sufficient and proper one to lead our lives by. Even though we are afforded such humanitarian treatment, we desire to return home very much. We hope and pray that our repatriation can become a reality very soon, so that we might be reunited with our families.

CORRESPONDENT: According to your statement your daily schedule seems to afford freedom and include various items. Which is the most pleasant hour of your daily life?

PO3 WRIGHT: Our lives here is very good considering the circumstances with which we are being detained. And it is far beyond our expectations.

For that we are thankful to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the Korean People's Army.

We have periods that are set aside for movies, exercise, outdoor sports, cards and chess which is for our own entertainment and relaxation. I believe that everyone enjoys these periods on a fairly equal basis.

In choosing the one to be enjoyed the most I think the outdoor sports period would be the unanimous choice. We have kickball, basketball, volleyball but probably kickball is played by more members than the latter two. I believe this is the most enjoyable time of our daily lives. I would like to stress that the entertainment that we receive is greatly appreciated by the whole crew and we are thankful for it. However, everyone still shares our most earnest hope and desire of returning home to their families and friends. This point I hope is never forgotten and will occupy a sacred place in the minds of the families and friends of the "Pueblo" crew along with all the honest American people.

PO1 GARCIA: Most enjoyable time of my daily life are indoors.

After our evening meal we have freetime. This is we call relaxation. On the relaxation we play ping-pong. And if somebody doesn't want to play this kind of games they can stay inside the rooms and playing cards, chess or reading magazines. And also during this time we have music.

This is only a part of our daily lives and entertainment. I would like to thank the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korean People's Army for the humanitarian treatment we received.

PO1 LAW: I must say that the period taken up by outdoor sports is the most enjoyable part of the day. I personally am very interested in basketball games, which is very healthful and relaxing. Also we have many good basketball players which makes for a high level of competition.

Immediately after sports we are allowed to wash our bodies which is very invigorating. Upon completion of this bath we are allowed a short nap which all in all makes this the most enjoyable period of the day.

CORRESPONDENT: Law, you look very strong. Well, my hasty impression is that you must be anything but a basketball player.

LAW: Well, yes sir, I was in my younger days in high school was very interested in boxing. But due to my joining the navy and also declining eyesight I had to retrain from this sport, but I still find it very interesting.

DUNNIE R. TUCK, Civilian Oceanographer: I feel that the crew's favorite period is also sportstime. However, this has been covered quite adequately by petty officer Law.

Another enjoyable while is during the movie presentations. At these presentations we are allowed to see documentary and feature films.

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Correspondents interview the crew of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo"

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The documentary films are very interesting in that they cover the historical and scenic landmarks in your country. Feature films are also entertaining in that they portray the life of socialist workers in various aspects of your society. The crew sincerely appreciates these movie presentations in that it helps alleviate the boredom during our detention here.

CORRESPONDENT: Would you like to tell something about the meals you are served here?

SN RUSSELL: The meals we receive here are adequate in both quantity and quality. The quantity of the meals we receive is such that considering our position as criminals our good meals are beyond our expectations.

As for the quality of the meals, we receive three hot meals a day. Besides the abundant main staples of bread, rice, red meat and fish, we receive other necessary foods to make each meal different, healthful and add meal varieties.

It is plain to see that we are each an example of the humanitarian treatment that is accorded to us. As you can see we are all in a state of excellent health, due to our well rounded healthful diet. We would like to express our sincere thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the Korean People's Army for the kind humanitarian treatment that has been afforded us.

PO2 LEWIS: The meals received are more than I ever expected. Our meals are filling. The quality is very good, and well prepared. On behalf of my shipmates and myself I would like to thank the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CORRESPONDENT: You have said you are in good health thanks to the very good meals, entertainment and the sports you enjoy so much. Especially you say that you are getting fairly good medical treatment. Can you give us more details by taking some examples?

FN WOELK: Speaking on behalf of the officers and the crew and myself, it is felt that I am about the most capable on speaking of medical treatment and care. The treatment we have received so far has been far more than our greatest expectations. We are receiving medical treatment on a daily schedule, day to day. Here we are treated for such minor ailments as athlete's feet, boils, diarrhea and various skin rashes. And various individual ailments have been a broken finger, received during exercise. Possibilities these ailments are presently being treated.

The reason I feel that I am the most qualified to answer this question is that I was wounded during our capture. I received two operations since our capture, and I feel myself that the treatment has been quite good.

My first operation took place a couple of days after our capture upon wounds that I received during the capture. The doctors and the nurses were quite friendly. Their friendliness eased my loneliness and tension. The treatment was very good also.

Eventually I was healed enough to return to the crew. I have never been so tickled in all my life when I came back and met the officers at the top of the stairs waiting for me and later meeting the rest of the crew. Since my return the medical treatment has continued. I received injections daily and a change of bandages frequently.

The second operation I received was on my tonsils, which were taken out for medical reasons. Both operations were very successful. So far I am suffering from no after-effects.

At this time I would like to express my deep and sincere thanks to the doctors, to the nurses and to the people associated with my treatment. I'd also like to express my deep sincere thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for allowing my recovery possible.

Sgt. CHICCA: I was also one of the wounded, sir, second by order of severity, and I would like to say a few words concerning the medical treatment I received.

I received good medical treatment from the second day of our capture, including frequent changes of bandages. About three weeks after our capture I was operated on by a skillful surgeon. I am now completely healed and I have full use of my leg.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their humanitarian treatment which made my recovery possible. I would also like to convey my heartfelt thanks to the nurses, doctors, nurses and medical corpsmen who aided in my treatment and hastened my recovery. Once again thank you very much.

CORRESPONDENT: After listening to your statement I have come to acquaint myself very well with your daily life here. I want to know what your most ardent desire is.

Lt. MURPHY, Executive Officer: I have my most ardent desire, the greatest I have ever known in my life. I ardently desire to return home as quickly as possible to the United States of America where my wife, my baby children, my sisters, my mother, my aunt, my uncles and other relatives and friends longingly await my return.

I greatly appreciate the humanitarian treatment which has been afforded me by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I am sure that this humanitarian treatment accorded by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is also greatly appreciated by my wife and baby children.

However, I am sure that those who know the grief of losing the father of the family can share with me my fervent desire to return home as quickly as possible and end this remorse.

A long time ago I admitted and apologized and am repentant for the crimes I committed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I am confirmed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accorded me leniency and humanitarian treatment even though I was a criminal. I think perhaps just as soon as the government of the United States of America admits, apologizes and assures not to repeat these crimes again, which we have committed, that we may return home to our longing family and friends. The entire crew has this one ardent desire to return home as quickly as possible.

CORRESPONDENT: What desires do other crew members have?

PO1 MACK: My fondest desire at this time is like Lt. Murphy's to return home to my wife and family. I miss and I love them very much and I am sure that they miss and love me very much.

The lonely hours I spend here in detention, I often think of them good times that myself and soon enjoyed last summer. The other day I glanced out the window and beheld two small Korean boys, playing and splashing in a rice paddy and looking at those small boys reminded me of my own. They are about the same age. I certainly wish I could have joined those two boys and there where they were enjoying their summer swim. I'm sure we could have been good friends. All I can say at this time is that I wish health and happiness to all the children of this country and I hope that someday I'll be permitted to go back to the United States and rejoin my family.

At this time ladies and gentlemen, with your indulgence, I'd like to assure my wife and family in the United States that I am in good health and that to ask them to keep praying we'll be reunited someday.

PO2 STERLING: I'd like to express my most ardent desire for the entire crew of the "USS Pueblo" to return to their country and home, so that we may be reunited with our families as soon as possible. As the married men all have wives and children we wish to return homes that we may exercise our rights as husbands and fathers. For the single men my desire is that they may return home to plan for future marriages and happy lifetimes.

I think this press conference will help this dream come true. I think this press conference will have a great impact on the American people, consequently causing them to take fast action, to persuade our government to make an apology and to assure the Korean people such an act as we committed will not happen again.

I think that it will also assure the American people that our health is good and that they will notice the graveness of the crimes and that we hope to return home soon.

Again, I hope that this press conference will help in convincing the American people that our fondest dream is to return to our families and to our beloved country. I hope also that it conveys to the Korean people the sincerity of the crew's repentance for the crimes that we have committed against them and that they will take this into consideration when determining our fate.

I'd like also to assure my wife and my young boy that I am in good health and again thank the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for my humane treatment.

PO2 ESCALILLA: My most ardent desire, of course, is to return to my country, the United States of America. I will be most happy when I return to my country so that I can be with my family again. Thereby, I hope to return to my country soon so that I may be able to be with my family for which I have longed since I have been here.

To my family I want to say: Don't worry about me, I am fine and in good health.

Through this press conference I also want to tell the American people that the "Pueblo" crew has a great desire to return to our homes. I know that the American people are doing their best to have the "Pueblo" crew repatriated.

I hope that the people of the United States of America may convince the administration to do their best to get the "Pueblo" crew repatriated.

And finally, I want to say—people of the United States of America don't forget the "Pueblo" crew of 82 men who await the time when they will be able to return home.

CORRESPONDENT: From what you have stated, I can understand that your greatest desire is to return home soon to your parents, wives and children. Then, I want you to tell us what will be the way to see your earnest desire come true, if you have ever thought of it.

Commander BUCHER, Commanding Officer: Yes, as Mack said and as many others have said before me, the ardent desire of the 82 crew members of the "Pueblo" is to be repatriated without delay.

In my opinion the way for us to be repatriated is for our government under whose orders we operated to acknowledge responsibility and to give assurances and apologize.

First, it should say they should apologize and admit our guilt and to give assurances to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their government that such criminal acts will not be repeated again.

As is well known to the American people we of "Pueblo" were caught red-handed while committing espionage well within your territorial waters and all the facts of these crimes have been proven beyond a doubt by the evidence captured with us, namely the documents and the navigational records.

For our part, we of "Pueblo" have admitted these crimes and have apologized to the Korean people and asked them for their leniency.

I urgently appeal to the American people to recognize the simple truth of these statements and to urge our government to accept the responsibility for these acts that we may be reunited with our families and loved ones.

Although we are being and have been treated humanely since our capture nothing can ever replace the heartfelt need that each of us have for being returned to our families and our beloved country. Finally, we sincerely hope that the American people will be successful in urging our government to see us returned to our beloved families immediately.

PO2 ANDERSON: Considering the firm stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and considering that stand is and has been consistent from the very first days of our detention, I feel that the way for my shipmates and I to realize our dream of returning home will be for the United States government to meet the conditions described in that stand. That is to apologize to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the acts of the "Pueblo".

I believe that the stand taken by this Government is a just one and that it will not change. I hope that the United States government may make the necessary apology very soon, so that we may all be reunited with our families at the earliest possible time.

CORRESPONDENT: I want to ask you another question on the same subject. As the Captain and Anderson have stated, the crimes committed by the crew members of the "Pueblo" have already been brought to light before the whole world by your statement and conclusive material evidences. But why do you think the U.S. government which masterminded the criminal acts still does not want to make an apology for those crimes?

Lt. JG. SCHUMACHER, Operations Officer: This question is one which all of us definitely have thought about very often.

I must admit that I personally cannot understand why the United States government does not try to settle this issue with honor and responsibility, especially when the details of our criminal acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and intrusion into their territorial waters have been conclusively proven.

I feel therefore that the solution of this question is deeply influenced by political factors which have nothing to do with the actual facts of the case. Why the United States political factors for delay our repatriation I do not know.

But I do know that neither I nor the "Pueblo" crew desire to spend the rest of our lives in a foreign land. My appeal, therefore, is for the United States government to lay aside whatever political considerations they have and seek to realize our repatriation as early as possible by accepting fully the responsibility for our crimes and our fates.

PO1 SHEPARD: The intrusions into the territorial waters and acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the "Pueblo" have been proven to the whole world by material evidence, yet our government has not met the terms of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I do not know the exact reasons for our government's delay on the problem. However, I feel that it is of a political nature. I wish whatever obstacle preventing our repatriation would be moved aside and the U.S. government would admit, apologize and insure that these acts would not occur again. The United States government should accept the responsibility of the acts of the "Pueblo" instead of just the crew.

CORRESPONDENT: What do you think will be the case if the U.S. government does not apologize for the crimes of the "Pueblo"?

PO2 DUKE: After our capture the crew admitted and apologized for our criminal acts committed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Because of this we have been treated humanely by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This treatment has been carried on for about seven months.

But there is a limit to the patience of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. If the United States government does not admit, apologize and insure that such acts will not be repeated again, the crew will be held responsible for them. We will be placed on trial in this country and punished according to their laws.

If this law is carried out I will never see my parents, relatives and friends again.

We desire very much to be reunited with our families and parents to prevent any further grief from our home to them.

I hope the United States government makes the necessary apology enabling the crew to return home.

Ens. HARRIS, Supply Officer: If responsible people of the United States government do not accept the responsibility to apologize and reassure that such crimes will not be repeated, then the crew members of the "USS Pueblo" will be held responsible.

If the responsibility settles on us then we will be brought to trial and punished according to the laws of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is a sad but true fact that if we are brought to trial and punished accordingly we will never see our families or our country again.

We desire greatly to return home very much. I sincerely hope that our government will accept the responsibility for our crimes and take correct steps to see us repatriated.

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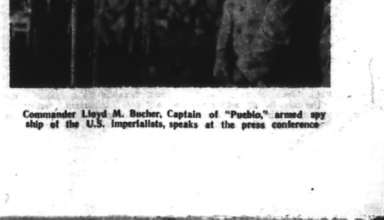

Commander Lloyd M. Bucher, Captain of "Pueblo," armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, speaks at the press conference

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PO2 ANDERSON: I believe that if this is the case the entire crew of the "Pueblo" will be tried according to the laws of this country. I don't want this to happen. If it does happen our families in the United States will suffer much and I don't want them to have this burden in addition to what they already have.

I have apologized to the Korean people for my actions and I am sincerely sorry for them.

My desire and the desire of the entire crew is to go home. When the United States government apologizes our dreams may be realized. I want to ask the correspondents here today to please convey our earnest desires to the American public in the hopes that they will do all they can to help us realize our dreams very, very soon.

CORRESPONDENT: I would like to ask you a question. How do you think of the invariable stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the "Pueblo" case?

CWO LACY, Engineering Officer: The position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is that the United States government must admit the espionage and intrusions, apologize and assure that they will not be repeated again, otherwise repatriation cannot be realized.

If it becomes necessary to try the crew of the "Pueblo" under the laws of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we will have no excuse although we are fully repentant and wish to be reunited with our families and loved ones. In light of the evidence and our established guilt and the fact that we have confessed we believe this position to be a just one, and therefore believe that the United States government is responsible to admit the facts of our crimes, apologize and assure that our repatriation may become a reality.

In concluding the answer to this question sir, I'd like to say that the foremost desire of all the crew members of "Pueblo" is to be repatriated so they may rejoin their own families and loved ones.

I'd also like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the humanitarian treatment afforded us since our detention here.

PO2 LANGENBERG: As is already well known to all of you the "USS Pueblo" was captured by naval units of the Korean People's Army after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducting espionage activities.

We have written a joint letter of apology to the Government of the D.P.R.K. and have also written a joint letter to the President of the United States in which we frankly admitted these intrusions and activities. In view of this and since violation of territorial integrity is against international law it seems to me that the firm stand taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a sovereign state, is reasonable and justifiable.

It is my hope and the hope of the entire crew that this "Pueblo" incident may be solved before the patience of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reaches its end. We all greatly desire to return to our families and our homes. We eagerly await the day when we can be repatriated.

CORRESPONDENT: I want to ask you a question. Have you heard from your families since your detention?

FN O'BANNON: I have received seven letters and four birthday cards since I have been here. These cards have contained news from my parents and family. These cards contained thanks from my parents for my health and how these people have been treating me and thanks for the treatment I have received, also they wish to convey their sincerity to the crew and how sorry they are for our mishaps and hope that our return may be soon.

I wish to thank the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for allowing us to receive mail and I hope that this service will continue for as long as our stay here. I'd also like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for their kind humane treatment they have shown us since we have been here.

CORRESPONDENT: It is said that you have been receiving many letters. Who has got the greatest number of letters, and how many?

PO2 LANGENBERG: Since our detention began we have been graciously allowed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to receive letters from home. It was I who received the most letters and in total I received nearly seventy letters. Letters from my family and my relatives and friends.

This amount of mail caught me quite by surprise since I was not accustomed before this detention began to receive so many letters. I'm very thankful to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for allowing me this opportunity.

When these letters were given to me I was completely surprised. I never imagined that I or anyone in our position, considering the severity of what we had done, would ever receive letters from home.

Upon reading these letters my desire to return home and to be again with my family grew more intense. The more I read these letters and the more I look at the pictures sent with them the more I hope that this matter may soon be settled and we be repatriated that I may again be with my family who misses me much.

If I may I would like to take this opportunity to send my best wishes and regards to my parents, my grandparents and my sisters and friends throughout the States. I miss them all very much and I hope to be able to answer their letters in person in the near future.

PO1 GARCIA: I have received about fifty letters so far and I am surprised to get this many letters. It made me very happy, for I never expected to receive any letters at all. And these letters three of them came from my parents in the Philippines. And the rest from my wife in California.

I would like to thank the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that they allow us to receive letters. As a prisoner I had not expected to receive any letters. But due to our humanitarian treatment they allow us to receive letters.

From these letters I learn that my family in California and my parents back in the Philippines are doing fine. I hope and every night I pray to be with my wife, two children, parents, relatives and friends once again.

CORRESPONDENT: What were the problems of prime concern of your parents, wife and children in their letters?

SN RUSSELL: Myself and the other crew members have received many letters from our families, friends, relatives and sweethearts while in detention. In the letters that I have received my parents and fiancee are mostly interested in my health and treatment. I hope they will be relieved to know of my good health and that I have required medical treatment but once since I have been here and that was for a minor sore throat.

My parents told me that they were happy to hear and see on television that we are all being treated with consideration. Other crew members have received word from their parents who have asked them to express their thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean People's Army for our kind and humanitarian treatment.

Now that they know of my health I think their main concern is that they are missing me very much and are awaiting my return.

I would like to add that my fiancee whom I love very much, is patiently awaiting my return so that we may start the life that we had planned. I hope that we will all return soon so that we may be reunited with our loved ones.

SN HILL: My family was most concerned about my health conditions which is perfectly fine. I have had some minor colds which is nothing at all serious.

They were also interested in the kind and humane treatment we are receiving and are very relieved to hear that we are receiving this treatment. In their letters they told me of events happening to close friends such as marriages and births and in general that everything at home is fine. They also told me how much they love and miss me and are praying for my return. I feel they are working very hard for our return because as stated in my father's letter he has written to our government and to our congressman who has written back on three different occasions telling him that he is working very hard for us. Also other families such as Shilling and Lamantia's, Layton and Mitchell's and other families of the crew are conversing with one another to help gain new ideas for our repatriation.

At this time I would like to thank your Government for letting me receive these letters and also take this opportunity to tell my parents and family that I love them very much and hope to be with them soon.

CORRESPONDENT: It is said that there is a widespread social campaign in the United States for your earlier repatriation. What impact do you think will it have on your repatriation?

Sgt. CHICCA: We have received some information concerning widespread social movements in the States for the repatriation of the "Pueblo" crew.

We believe that these social movements represent the will of the Americans to have the crew of the "Pueblo" return as soon as possible. "We pray that we will be repatriated soon. We thank you for your support."

Lt. HARRIS, Research Officer: In this regard I can cite one example. From the information that I have received in letters to me from my family as well as in letters of other crew members I am aware that my mother has been acting on behalf of the "Pueblo" crew to expedite our repatriation. I would like to say to her my personal thanks for the expression of a true mother's love and I know that she must be exhausting herself both night and day in attempting to maintain contact with the various "Pueblo" family members and mothers as well as our own family members and friends.

We know of these facts that although our government has been reluctant to assume the responsibilities for our crimes and our fates we are aware of our families desire to have us returned soon. I think that my mother's efforts on behalf of the entire "Pueblo" crew will have a positive impact upon our repatriation. I further think that this is a positive social campaign representing the voice of the American public in expressing its immeasurably strong wish for our government to apologize and allow us to return home.

I would add that other "Pueblo" families follow my mother's example of a loving and devoted parent and implement this love and devotion to expedite our return home.

I hope also that other families and not just "Pueblo" families will see her shining example and give her the recognition and support that she deserves.

Commander BUCHER, Commanding Officer: Through letters we are occasionally informed of social campaigns being waged in the United States by our family members and friends.

These campaigns we think to bear on our repatriation. Among those of most interest have been reports of social campaigns being waged by our family members and friends and others who are sympathetic to our problem.

Also we have been informed of the efforts of our family members to buoy up each others spirits and to encourage the American people to take active interest in our repatriation. For instance my own wife has been in contact with several family members of the crew of the "Pueblo" and also has been in contact with several public officials in connection with our repatriation.

We are extremely hopeful that the impact and influence of these campaigns will be decisive in our behalf.

Each of us intently long for our families, loved ones and to return to our beloved country. We consider that the sufferings and anxiety of our families and friends will only be ended when we are reunited. We know the people of the United States understand the high and poignant desire of the 82 crew members of the "Pueblo" detained here in Korea. I am sure that people anywhere can understand those feelings.

Now if I may I would like to express my deep and abiding affection for my wife and my two children, Mark and Mike. On this day I would like to express a very happy and sincere and happy birthday to my son Mark who is fifteen years old today.

To all my friends, including Bill Bailey and J.P. Wood, my brother and sister-in-law Leon and Ang and to Albe and Vera I want to say hello and I hope to see you very soon.

And lastly may I say once again to my wife whom I love very much and very deeply I wish to express to her my desire that she continue her efforts in behalf of our crew, particularly those efforts to buoy up the spirits of the family members of my crew and I ask her in all sincerity to please take good care of her health. I know her taking many hours each day. And in addition to my deep affection for her, I am extremely proud of her. I must not forget my young son Michael whom I also miss very much, let's hope that we'll be able to take our fishing poles out and get a few trout in the near future.

CORRESPONDENT: Is there anyone here who has had no chance to speak? Do you have anything more to say to your families at this time?

CPO KELL: I have a wife and four children residing in Hawaii and I would like to say to my family to keep faith in God and keep praying in the hope that everything turns out all right and that we can soon be reunited again, to do all the things that we are used to doing as a family.

And I also hope that everything can be done that is necessary to facilitate our repatriation so that all the members of the "Pueblo" can be reunited with their loved ones and their families. I, of course, miss my family very much and hope and pray that we will soon be reunited and I would also at this time like to thank the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the good treatment afforded us since our capture.

CHAIRMAN: I think many questions have been answered. Do the correspondents have more questions to ask?

CORRESPONDENT: I want to make a suggestion. I think both the earnest desire of the crew of the "Pueblo" and problems of interest to the correspondents have been discussed here today at this press conference.

But since we have been here today, we would like to go and see how the crew are getting along and meet those crew members who are not present at this press conference.

Will you allow us to do so?

CORRESPONDENTS: That's a good idea.

Commander BUCHER, Commanding Officer: Sir, as I noted at the beginning of the press conference the "Pueblo" crew is represented fairly here. But the other members of our crew are very desirous of speaking directly to the correspondents. So, if it is possible, sir, I would like very much to have the correspondents visit with us in our rooms, this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN: Since it was requested by the correspondents we are going to discuss the matter. And now, let's close this press conference.

* * *

After the press conference, the correspondents saw various aspects of life of the crew of the "Pueblo", the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, and met the individual crew members who were not present at the press conference to hear their wishes and desire.

The correspondents started their visit by watching the daytime sports games the crew of the "Pueblo" were playing according to their daily schedule.

When the correspondents appeared on the playground, the crew who were at different sports games of their own choice gathered round them to speak out their anxious desire and ardent wishes.

Asked about the sports periods and games they have according to their daily schedule, the crew members said they have a 30-minute morning exercise and one-hour daytime sports period regularly and also spoke of their favourite games and events.

Speaking of the light morning exercise and daytime sports such as basket-ball, volley-ball, foot-ball, ping-pong, kickball, etc., they said they had no inconveniences in playing various games since they were provided with ample sports facilities.

On the playground, petty officers first class, Barrett and

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Lt. Edward Murphy, executive officer, demands the United States government to admit the crimes of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and apologize to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

S. Korean Puppet Regime Is a Camouflage for Colonial Rule of U.S. Imperialism (2)

(Continued from our Issue No. 36)

A nation should be independent economically if it is to exercise the sovereign power.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in the great Ten-Point Political Programme:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich, strong and advanced and achieve national prosperity.

"Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically."

South Korea is completely subordinated to the U.S. imperialist aggressors politically, militarily and economically.

The U.S. imperialists, taking advantage of their position as colonial ruler, plunder South Korea of its resources and wealth at will and hold the artery of the economy through their aggressive and plunderous "aid."

First of all, the U.S. imperialists appropriate for part of the budgetary revenue of the puppet government the "counterpart fund" gained from the sale of their "aid" goods and control the whole budget through it. And they manage and control all the economic activity of the puppet government through the medium of their aggressive set-ups and on the strength of the several aggressive agreements including the "South Korea-U.S. economic and technical agreement."

The puppet government can not work out the budget nor can it decide on financial expenditure or temporary appropriation of funds for other item of expenses without U.S. imperialists' admission and ratification.

The economic and financial activity of the puppet government is entirely geared to the exploitation and suppression of the people, to the increase of the military expenditure, to the additional building of the military installations and to war provocation for the aggressive purpose of U.S. imperialism.

The foreign trade of South Korea is, too, completely dependent upon U.S. imperialism, which exerts only destructive effect on the economic life of South Korea. Suffice it to say that the puppet government suffers from an enormous excess of imports over exports in the foreign trade every year and South Korea has been turned into a "debtor country" having a large debt to pay.

The U.S. imperialists converted South Korea into their colonial military base, into a market for their goods and capital and into the place for securing raw materials. Using "aid" as a bait, they completely subordinated the South Korean industry to them and bankrupted and ruined the insignificant national industry consisting of small- and medium-enterprises.

The U.S. imperialists devastated the agriculture of South Korea through the forced sale of surplus farm produce and the cruel colonial plunder.

But, unsatisfied with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are bringing into South Korea the Japanese militarists and their monopoly capitalists who oppressed and exploited the Korean people in the past 36 years, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, so as to turn South Korea into a double colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The South Korean people have no political rights, their national industry and the agriculture have been devastated and they are groaning in extreme distress, for South Korea is occupied militarily, lacks sovereignty politically and is subordinated economically. South Korea's complete subordination to U.S. imperialism prevents the powerful national economy built in the northern half of the country from being used for the rehabilitation of the South Korean economy and for the solving of the people's living and the people there are suffering from unspeakable hardships and tribulations.

The U.S. imperialists are stifling the national culture and trampling down everything excellent of the Korean nation by spreading the corrupt and decadent American way of life.

The U.S. imperialists who use racialism as an important ideological weapon in their aggressive policy bring national contempt and humiliation upon the Koreans, persecute them and violate and slaughter women, children and the innocent people wantonly in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are enforcing an unprecedented fascist rule of terror to maintain their colonial order in South Korea. They have disbanded or closed down by force all the patriotic and democratic political parties, public organizations and press organs, and they suppress harshly the righteous struggle of the people for the right to live, democracy, and the unification of the country, and arrest, imprison and kill numerous patriots.

The military fascist dictatorship established in South Korea, as a product of the U.S. imperialist policies of colonial enslavement and war, faithfully serves U.S. imperialism. It assumes an unprecedentedly ferocious and barbarous nature and is a pattern of the atrocious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies.

Today the South Korean people are condemned to colonial slavery. They groan in utter absence of rights and grinding poverty and hunger. Millions of the unemployed and the foodless people and farm-deserters are tramping the streets begging for food or hunting for jobs. But the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique don't and cannot take any measure for relieving them. Measures they take, if any, are to commit crimes of selling off our compatriots to Brazil, Paraguay and other countries as lifetime slaves in the name of emigrants or to drag them out to the theatre of aggressive war in South Vietnam to kill them in large numbers as bullet-shields for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, boisterously clamouring about "overpopulation."

This is the truth of the "Republic of Korea" under the "representative government" vaunted by the U.S. imperialists.

The cunningness, knavishness and shamelessness of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule find their most striking expression in South Korea, out of their colonies maintained in Asia, through their puppets.

To liquidate all these cursed consequences in South Korea, an end must be put to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people undergo, and the country's unification should be realized.

The continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the further delay of the unification of the fatherland will only aggravate further the ruinous crisis in South Korea and render the hardships of the South Korean people more intolerable.

Deeply conscious of this through their bitter experience of life, the people in South Korea have waged a resolute fight for the right to live, democracy, and independent unification of the fatherland. Their stubborn fight resulted in toppling the successive puppets installed in the puppet government by the U.S. imperialists since their occupation of South Korea.

They are raising higher the banner of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for national salvation to hasten the day when they will lead a happy life together with the people in the northern half of the Republic in a unified fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to the northern half of the Republic, where the centuries-old desire of the people to live happily, in a society free from exploitation and oppression has been realized and a great national prosperity has been achieved under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a beacon of hope.

The people of the northern half of the Republic regard it as their sacred duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and are doing all they can to accomplish the national cause of the unification of the fatherland together with the South Korean people.

The entire people of Korea under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and overthrow their colonial rule and achieve without fail the historical cause of the unification of the fatherland.

The end

Ryu Gye Hwan

"Call for the Withdrawal of U. S. Army!"

Mounting Struggle against U.S. Imperialist Aggressors in South Korea

According to a report from Seoul, on August 12 a South Korean patriot sent a letter to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in which he demanded them to "call for the withdrawal of U.S. army" reflecting the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people.

This letter, sent from Taegu and delivered to the puppet clique in Seoul on the 14th, threw them into great confusion.

Prior to this, on the night of August 9 some 200 inhabitants in Unhyon sub-county, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, staged a demonstration in protest against knavish atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, shouting:

"Arrest Yankee scoundrels who are engaged in violence!"

That night ten odd soldiers belonging to the 7th division of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stealed into the store of Kim Sun Dol in Sangpae-ri of the same county under cover of darkness in a vicious attempt to rob the shop but they were discovered by villagers. Now these robbers demolished items in the store at random and kicked and beat up the inhabitants inflicting light or heavy injuries upon seven of them.

This touched off the eruption of villagers' pent-up indignation. Thus the villagers all came out in an anti-U.S. demonstration.

As was already reported, residents in Inchon staged on August 4 a mass anti-U.S. demonstration against the predatory acts and violence by bandits of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and on July 24 over 2,000 Korean workers employed at the organs of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in the Osan district unfolded a large-scale anti-U.S. demonstration in protest against the intolerable national insult.

The mass anti-U.S. demonstration of the residents in Yangju county in the wake of these two anti-U.S. demonstrations, and the above-mentioned letter incident clearly show that of late the anti-U.S. sentiments are rapidly growing among the South Korean people and the anti-U.S. struggle is further being stepped up.

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Blansett and many other crew members requested the correspondents to tell their families at home that they are in good health and missing them all very much.

Then, the correspondents looked round the rooms of the crew. They told the correspondents that they had been very eager to see the correspondents in their rooms and that they had much to say to the correspondents though they had had their representatives give full expression to their will at the press conference.

Expressing their unanimous desire to go home as soon as possible, they asked for assistance of the correspondents in their repatriation and said that their dear parents, wives and children would be very glad if they receive some pictures and see that they are in good health here.

Some correspondents dropped in at a room and met petty officer first class Ginther. Asked if he had received any letters from his family, he said he had got five letters and birthday cards. In their letters, his family members told him that they were anxiously awaiting his return, and his wife sent a happy news that she was working hard for the crew's repatriation, making contacts with captain Bucher's wife.

He said he had been separated from his dear family for more than half a year because the U.S. government, under whose manipulation and order the espionage acts of the "Pueblo" were conducted, still does not admit and apologize for its crimes, nor does it make any assurance that such criminal act will not be repeated. Saying that he came to realize that espionage is an act, most shameful in the world and completely wrong morally, he went on:

"Since our capture, I have come to think of the things we have done, the espionage we have committed, I have come to think this of great wrong. In addition, I would say that in realizing that in the wrongs we have done I myself am deeply repentant for the things I have done and I have promised myself that I will not do such things in the future. Because of my realization of my wrongs I feel that I should go out and help others, by helping others I should like to bring peace and happiness to their lives."

He also said that the social campaign now being waged in the United States for the repatriation of the crew of the "Pueblo" gave them confidence and hope.

Correspondents also went to see petty officer third class McClintock, the only son who left his aging, widowed mother all alone at home. Nearly twenty letters from his mother were kept dearly on his cabinet.

Saying that he received letters from his mother frequently, he read some passages from the letters to the correspondents. There were following passages:

"My dear Ralph, I will try to write you this morning. My heart is so sore with grief and anxiety about you. I worry continually about your health, state of mind. My heart is just broken and many are the tears I have shed. However, I have implicit faith that our country will apologize so that you will all be released. Letters just pour in to the Senators so don't think you are all forgotten. I dream about you often and wake up so disappointed that you are not here. However, I have faith to believe you will all be home before too long."

In all rooms visited by the correspondents, the crew expressed in one voice their desire to be reunited with their dear parents, wives and children at the earliest possible date and said they were deeply grateful to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its humanitarian treatment, though they had committed a serious crime against the Korean people.

They also expressed their deep impressions on Korea.

Petty officer first class Baldridge said to the correspondents as follows:

"Since we have arrived here in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have gained many favourable impressions of your country. Before our capture, very few of us knew anything at all about the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people. I believe firstly that the Korean people in the D.P.R.K. are very hard-working, ambitious-type people who try very hard to better their living and who are a people united around their respected and beloved Leader. Impressive to me, Sir, is the fact that unemployment in your country is non-existent and very fine policy of education which is in your country."

When the correspondents found themselves at the alcove after visiting the rooms of the crew, the captain, officers and all the crew came to surround them again.

There, commander Lloyd Mark Bucher, the captain, spoke to the correspondents on behalf of the entire crew of the "Pueblo".

"Today, we were able to express our views freely both as concerns the present state of our health and our very ardent desire to return homeland. You have been able to ask us questions as you desired and we answered them to the best of our ability.

"You have seen the crew take part in sporting activities and you have been able and permitted to discuss with individual members in every room.

"For your untiring efforts, I wish, on behalf of the crew, to thank you very sincerely. We hope from the bottom of our heart that you will report our views sympathetically to the American people and to your own people. Once again thank you very much."

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